

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919

NUMBER 17

VICTOR MILL STARCH - The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

May Cost a Little More
BUT-

good running work means satisfied help. If you have never used Victor try a car and be convinced.

We can ship promptly.

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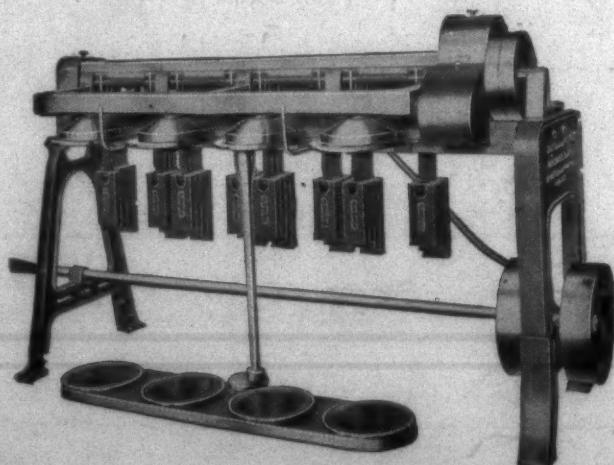
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The Textile Mill Supply Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

WETITE

**WATER WON'T
INJURE IT**

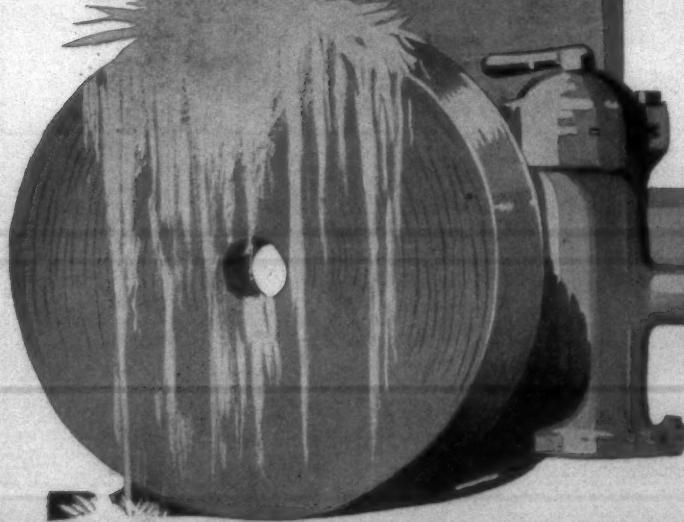


IF YOU have a drive that is subjected to water, dampness and other unfavorable climatic conditions, use Wetite Leather Belting. It's waterproof.

Wetite is also well suited for high speeds and overload drives. Write for information regarding this waterproof leather belting.

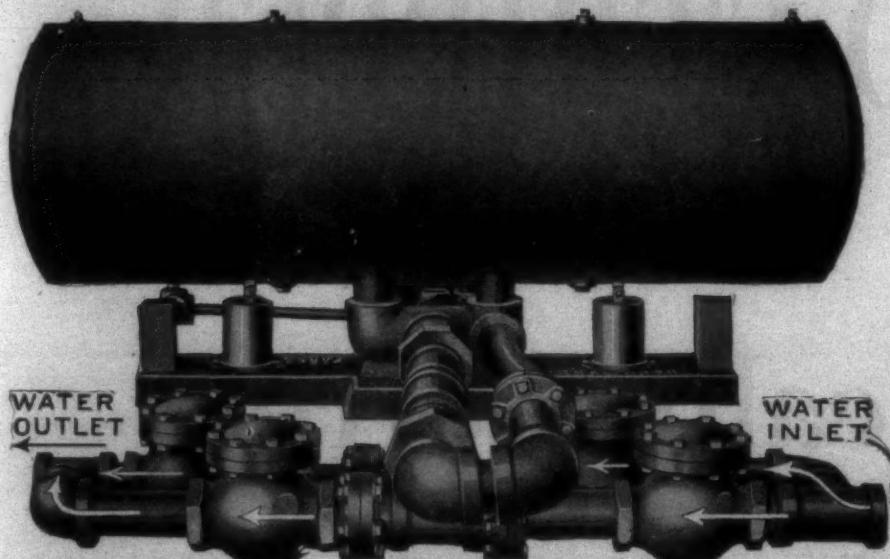
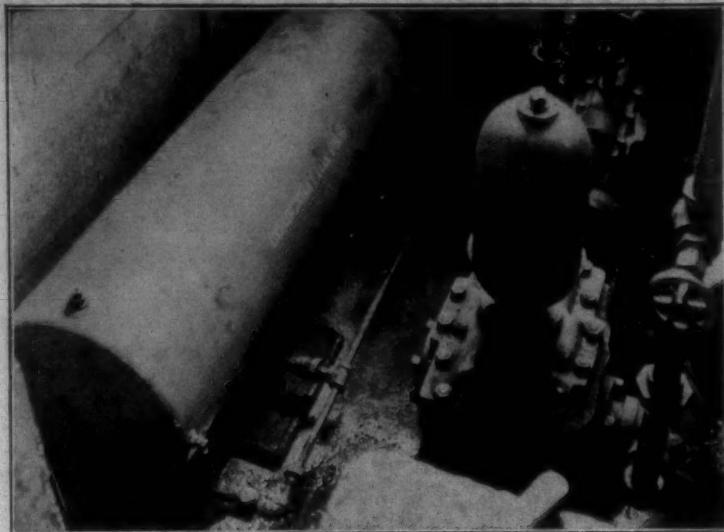
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Here's a picture story—two pumps, one the old-style type and the other the FARNSWORTH CONDENSATION PUMP which has replaced it. You ask: "Old-fashioned or new?" Here's the answer. The Farnsworth pump has replaced the old type piston pump and centrifugal pump because it is the leader in the field today, a combination of simplicity, rugged construction for years of service and adapted for use in power plants the world over. It is a fuel saver, for it uses 70 to 90% less steam than the old-style piston type or centrifugal pump. That's the reason the efficiency engineer picks the Farnsworth pump.



The Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feeder—front view of 3-inch machine—showing duplex receiving and delivery check valves. This is the Master-Machine of the Farnsworth Closed System.

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Our success in putting 200,000 H. P. machines in action last year would not have been possible without the coal-saving success of our installations, the saving success for the engineers in the power room and the saving of fuel and money for the power plant owners.

THE FARNSWORTH CLOSED SYSTEM prevents the loss of heat units in every possible manner—it SENDS THE CONDENSATE BACK TO THE BOILERS HOTTER THAN YOUR STEAM PUMP CAN HANDLE IT.

Drop us a line, sending sketch of your boilers and connections and if you have any particular condensation problem do not hesitate to bring it to our attention for an economical solution.

When you pick the Farnsworth Pump to handle your Condensation you are picking a winner and you have a safe bet that the Farnsworth Pump will give you the service and satisfaction which we claim for it—a safe bet because you are taking no chance on the Farnsworth Machine turning the trick for it is sold under the

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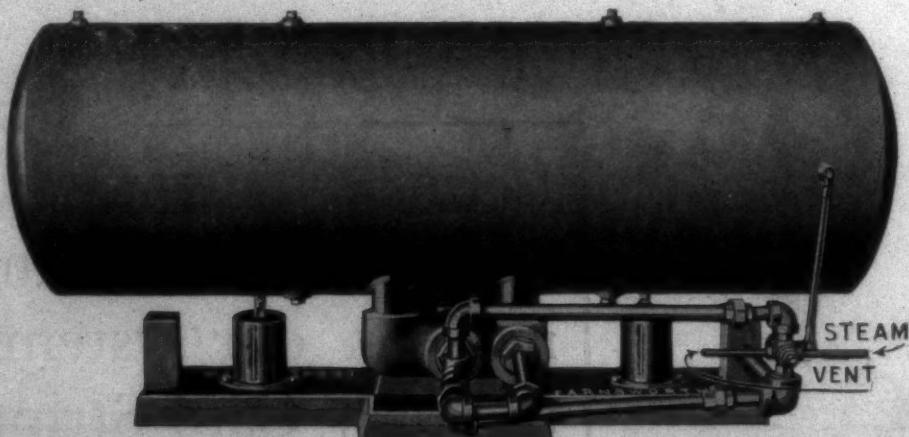
The Empire Oil Works, Oil City, Pa., took no chance when they shut down a 200 H. P. boiler, one of five in use BEFORE our machines were connected up—not a boiler they had intended to use, but were actually using.

"THE GREATEST COAL SAVER EVER OFFERED THE STEAM PLANT"

is the popular saying of the chief in the boiler room for it is a fact that from 1 to 10 tons of coal per day are being saved in hundreds of plants in this country and Canada.

REPEAT ORDERS

furnish the proof of the pudding, it is true. We have many of them on our books. The Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., just ordered another Farnsworth pump and are Farnsworth boosters. The big textile mills all over the country are joining the ranks of the "Farnsworth Equipped" owners. You have read of the many reasons why Farnsworth machines are saving thousands of dollars per day in coal in previous "ads."



This shows the Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feeder, rear view of 3-inch machine, with steam and vent connections, controlling alternate chambers. While one side is discharging the condensation under pressure, the other side is filling. It works with a continuous, automatic blow.

Write for Descriptive Literature

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Anglo-American Textile Machinery Company

COOK'S VACUUM CARD STRIPPER

Scientifically Correct

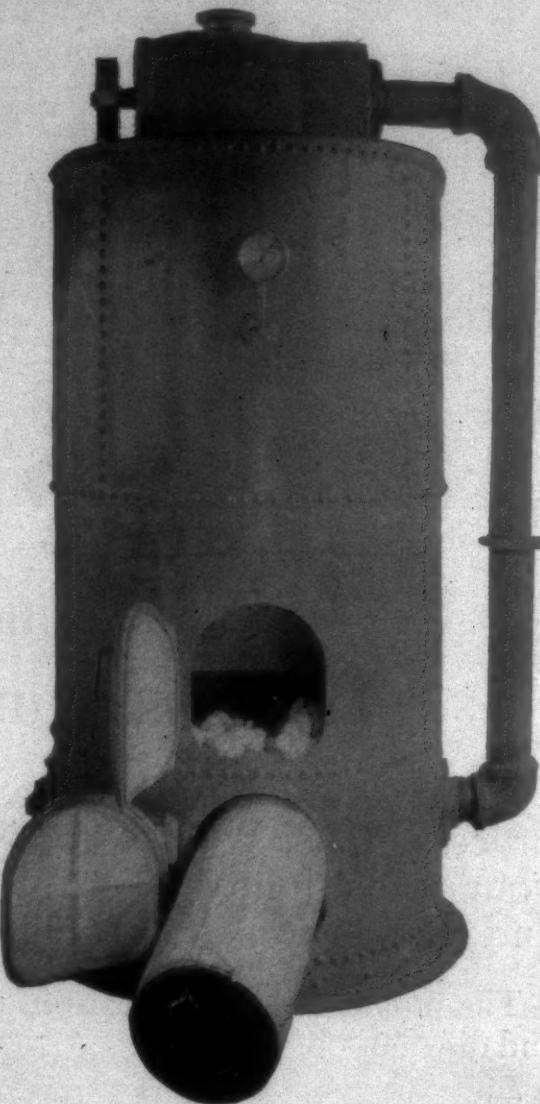
Let us tell you about the important improvements recently made in our system, which is the only Card Stripper which strips cards by vacuum. Write us for our new catalog.

COOK'S VACUUM CARD STRIPPER

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The top section is similar in design to the standard cotton conveyer condenser consisting of a revolving screen properly enclosed. The lower half of the screen is fitted with a damper which shuts the air off from main cotton chamber. The dirt, dust and leaf are separated from the strips and conducted through the meshes of the screen wire to the bottom chamber of the receiver, the clean strips being deposited into the middle chamber by the revolving screen in splendid, clean, fluffy condition for re-working. This is exactly the principle that you use on your picking equipment.

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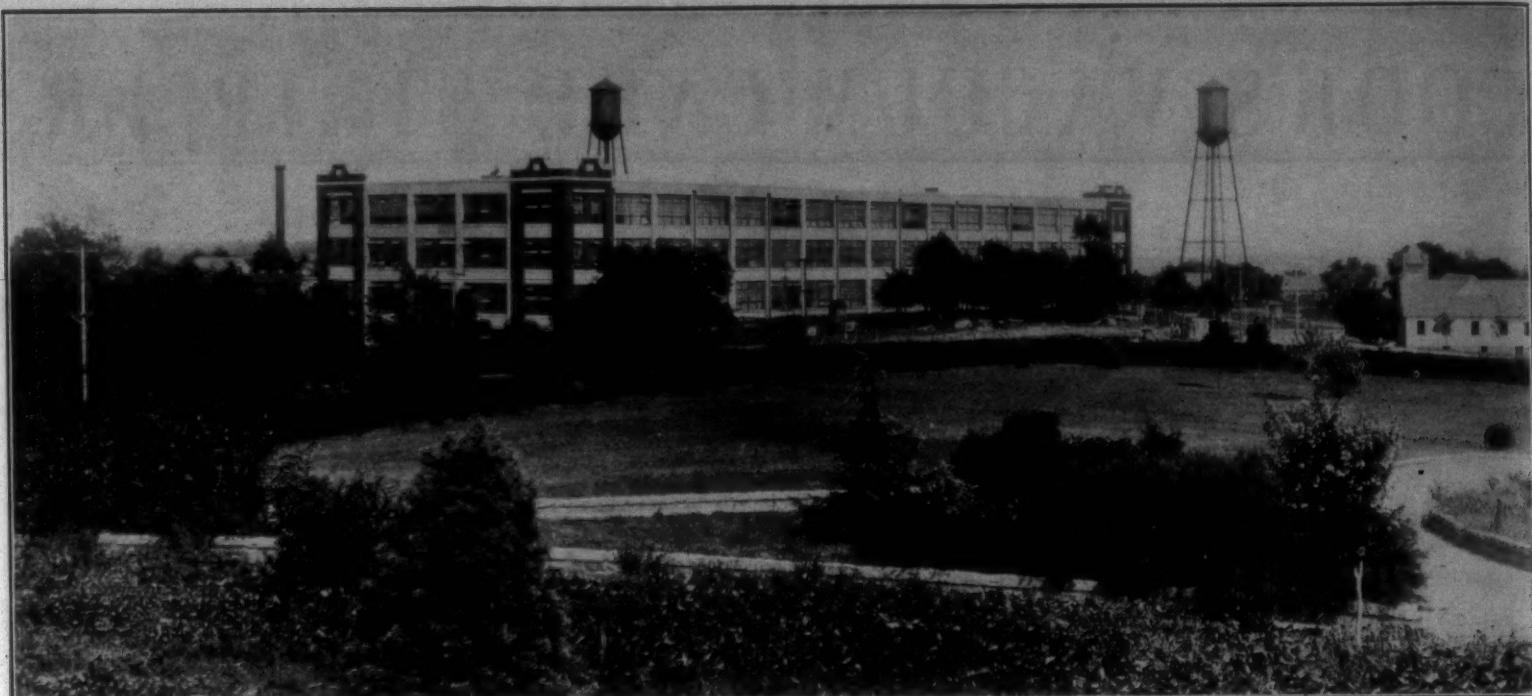
Our system is dustless
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Is a safety-first device.
Strips without stopping the cards.
Thereby increasing production.

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HOW TO APPROACH The Generating and Distribution of Heat

Your humidifying system--your process piping your heating--yes even your generation of power are all part and parcel of one big problem.

The problem is one of heat—its generation and distribution.

These several problems—approached and reviewed by one concern, specializing in these things makes for an ultimate economy that is reflected way back to your coal pile—yes to your check book.

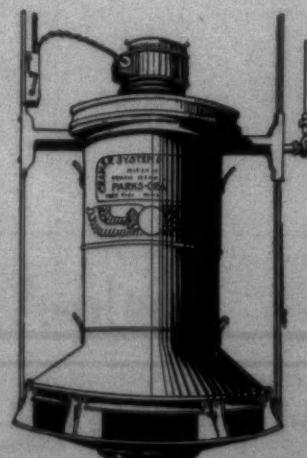
Aside from the advantages you have in being able to purchase any of the standard methods of humidifying from us there is another.

This organization—the only one that we happen to know of—can, will and does undertake your whole problem of heating, humidifying, process, and power piping.

You get all the advantages incident to consolidation of all problems into one. One set of workmen. One house to deal with. Action. Service.



Parks-Cramer Company
Engineers and Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning
Fitchburg Boston
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CRAMER High Duty Humidifier

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Says German Disguised Dyes Will Soon Flood U. S.

Washington.—German dyes are members of the Chemical Advisory Council of the War Trade Board that "efforts were afoot to bring German dyes into this country as described by me." Members of the committee did not press the matter further, and, probably due to their evident confidence in Dr. Herty, accepted his statement.

Another indication of the fact that German dyes were being brought into this country through non-enemy countries was the fact that application had been made for licenses, and import licenses had been granted for importation of dyes from Holland.

"Now, I never heard of dyes being produced in Holland," Dr. Herty said. Dr. Herty then recalled the statement made at the hearing by Herman A. Metz that he had been unable to sell certain dyes he had manufactured to a Swiss company for use in their factory in England, because of refusal of the British government to grant an import license. He made no comment other than to quote the committee figures showing the exports of dyes from Switzerland to this country.

Dr. Herty read figures showing imports of dyes into this country during the last three years, and the licenses granted by the War Trade Board for importation of dyes from Switzerland during the 10 months of the fiscal year ending with April, 1917.

Quotes Swiss Figures.

Dr. Herty said imports from Switzerland were valued at \$2,074,567. During the same period in 1918, the imports of dyes from Switzerland amounted to \$2,019,171, and during the same period ending with April, 1919, imports from this country were valued at \$1,924,873. In the face of importation of dyes from Switzerland, during these periods and the last three years, roughly averaging about \$200,000 per month, licenses were granted by the War Trade Board during March this year for importation of \$423,806 worth of dyes, from Switzerland. In April the licenses granted jumped to \$1,631,364. Dr. Herty said.

These figures, he declared, indicated that no doubt many of these licenses are intended to be used to bring in the German dyes camouflaged as Swiss products.

Members of the committee said that they did not believe that the figures quoted by Dr. Herty were conclusive proof that this was so.

Information he had obtained and which he was not able to make public at this time, Dr. Herty said in reply, had convinced him and other

some other members of the commission, certain reasons why he is opposed to the licensing system. The principal objection held by Mr. Culbertson is based on what he believes to be the very great difficulty of administration, if the licensing system is to be put into effect. Inasmuch as this was one of the principal points upon which members of the committee questioned those who testified before, the objection to the plans based on this point might have some weight.

Whether or not what are believed to be the difficulties of administrations will be gone into in detail, is not known. Commissioner Culbertson several months ago emphatically stated his opposition at the convention held in Buffalo, New York.

Representative Young, of the committee, expressed his belief in the inferiority of American dyes. He questioned Dr. Herty at some length on this point, and suddenly reaching under his desk, produced a handkerchief. He said he paid enough to get a first class article. The dyed initials embroidered in the corners of the handkerchief had run, and he asked Dr. Herty why it was that if the American dyes were as good as German made dyes, the dye on the article he held in his hand had run. Dr. Herty replied that it would be necessary to go through the entire

history of this particular piece of goods before it could be discovered why it had run.

"The fault might have been in the method of dyeing. The fact that a dye not suited to the particular kind of goods or some other reason might explain the question."

Representative Young then produced several other articles of wearing apparel and other goods, and there was a general laugh, members of the committee asking whether he had brought the whole family wash down. American dyes produced today, Dr. Herty insisted, were equally as good as any dyes of the kind produced by Germany or any other country.

Following the conclusion of the testimony by Dr. Herty, Judge J. Harry Covington inserted in the record written statements by Major Theodore W. Sill, a member of the Inter-Allied Chemical Warfare Commission, who went through the occupied territory of Germany; and E. W. Jayme, of the Barrett Chemical Co., and J. Merit Mathews, of the Grasselli Chemical Company. Letters supporting the licensing system were inserted in the record by members of the committee, Messrs. Paul R. MasKinney, president of the New York Color & Chemical Company, and Clauger, of the National Silk Dye Company.

Choate Files Brief For Dye Industry

Washington.—Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the Chemical Foundation, submitted a brief to the Ways and Means Committee of the Lower House in connection with the hearing on the proposed enactment of an import license law to protect the American dye industry. Mr. Choate explained that such a law would not be an embargo, but would simply constitute a barrier against the importation of dyestuffs and chemicals which could be obtained here. He submitted an appendix of figures on the situation. He said in brief:

"The appendix to this brief will show at a glance the enormous magnitude of the industries which cannot be carried on without coal-tar dyes and intermediates. These are indispensable for almost all of the innumerable varieties of textiles as well as for paints, varnishes, papers, inks and felts. With the exception of a small proportion of natural vegetable dyes, the amount of which

dyes used in these industries are of coal-tar origin.

"In addition to these uses, coal-tar products are equally indispensable to pharmaceutical manufacturers and are the foundation of the one great chemical industry of purely American origin—the manufacture of the so-called condensation products—like bakelite, condensite and redmanol. At the outbreak of the war all these dye-consuming industries were and for a generation had been, substantially dependent upon Germany for their supplies of coal-tar material.

"The small American production of a few colors was itself equally dependent on German supplies, since it was no more than an assembling industry putting the finishing touches on intermediates made in Germany. Not a fraction of our needs could be filled from any other source. The entire pre-war production of Switzerland, the only other considerable dye-exporting coun-

(Continued on page 27.)

GREAT STRIDES IN COTTON VENETIANS

Washington.—The American manufacture of cotton venetians is one of the striking developments in the cotton industry of this country during the war. This is an outstanding feature of a report which the United States Tariff Commission has prepared, for submission to Congress, dealing with the influence of the tariff on the competition between the recently developed domestic industry and the old-established import trade from Bradford, England.

Especial interest attaches to the trade in this fabric in connection with the possible revision of the tariff by the next congress. Venetians have in recent years constituted the largest single line of foreign cotton cloth imported into the United States. While formerly almost entirely an imported article, under war-time conditions it has been found profitable to produce them in this country in large quantities. Under normal after-war conditions, the maintenance of the now domestic industry may depend, it is declared, upon the measure of protection afforded by the duty on imports.

The report on venetians is a partial result of a general investigation which the United States Tariff Commission is making into the import trade in cotton goods and other textiles, the object of which is to assemble, for the use of congress, such essential information regarding the principal textile lines as will facilitate well-advised legislation.

"Venetians" is the name applied to a fine, silk-like cotton fabric, which is being used in this country in increasing quantities, in the lining of clothing, particularly women's coats, and in the making of bathing suits, skirtings and similar garments. The estimated total consumption of venetians in the American market grew from 3,000,000 yards in 1913 to 35,000,000 yards in 1917. While fully 90 per cent of the total was supplied from abroad in 1913, during 1917-18 American mills were supplying at least half of the increased domestic demand. In the early summer of 1918 a large part of the supply of venetians both domestic and imported, was taken over by the war department as an emergency measure for the lining of overseas service coats.

The mills manufacturing venetians are located mainly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, principally around New Bedford. The cloth is dyed and finished at Bradford and Sterling, Rhode Island, and at Wilmington, Delaware.

The venetians first used in this country were imported about 1902 from the Bradford district of England where the finest cotton dyeing in the world is said to be done. The English dyers have developed to a high state of perfection the finishing of cotton goods to resemble heavy silk, by a process reported to be known only to the members of the Bradford Dyers' Association.

Despite the protection afforded by the duty on imports and the cost of shipping, prior to the war American manufacturers could not produce an article to compete with the English, either in price or quality, and all but 10 per cent of the venetians used in the United States were imported.

The expanding uses for the fabric in this country since 1913, however, combined with the inability of the English mills under war conditions to supply all needs, stimulated American manufacturers to renewed experimentation and opened a market for their increasing output. The quality and finish of the domestic venetian has been improving for several years, and an active competitive stage is declared to have been reached on all but the finest grades.

The prices of both the foreign and domestic fabrics have more than doubled during the war. The cost of landing the foreign venetian has advanced more rapidly, however, with the result that since 1917 the American manufacturer has been able easily to undersell the importers. The reasons for this have been largely accidental and due to war conditions—the higher price of cotton and other difficulties that hampered British producers, the higher shipping costs, and the increased ad valorem duties based upon the abnormal prices. With the removal of the added protection which these conditions have afforded, the domes-

tic venetian industry, having developed under war conditions, may have difficulty in holding, unaided, as large a share of the home market as it has come to supply. While American manufacturers have been amply protected under the present tariff during the war, the measure of duty necessary to maintain the domestic industry during the period of the war, when the competition of the British imports may be felt more keenly, cannot be accurately gauged until the normal readjustment of trade under the new levels of wages and prices is attained.

The report which the Tariff Commission is to present to Congress contains a detailed analysis of the domestic costs of production compared with the selling price of the foreign venetian in the American market prior to the war and in 1918, and a study of the measure of protection afforded the domestic producer by the present tariff duties under the changing levels of costs and prices. When conditions in the English as well as in the American cotton goods market have become sufficiently stabilized, the report declares, these data should allow of equitable judgment as to the comparative costs of the two lines, and afford the basis for estimating the change in competitive relations likely to result, in the venetian trade, from any proposed readjustment of the general tariff schedule on cotton cloth.

Awake To These Facts!

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produced under ideal working conditions.

You can increase and maintain the contentment and efficiency of every busy doer with complete sanitation facilities.

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THE LOWRY COMPANY,
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VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.,
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

Consult Your Local Plumber for Estimates

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

German Dyestuff Plants Are Intact.

The German dyestuff plants, all of which were unharmed by the war, are seeking to regain Germany's grip on the world trade, according to Major T. W. Sill, of the Chemical Warfare Service, who has just returned from the occupied Teuton territory on both banks of the Rhine, where are situated the most important of the country's chemical strongholds. Major Sill was a member of the Inter-Allied Commission appointed to investigate the production of war materials in the German chemical plants in the areas occupied by the American, British, French and Belgian forces.

Major Sill found the dye factories undamaged by the air raids of the Allies and any other results of the war, with machinery in perfect condition and with an adequate personnel of scientific experts and or trained operatives ready on the ground to turn their entire activities into the manufacture of colors and medicinals.

"Before going through these plants," said Major Sill, "I had many ideas, developed from newspaper reports and other sources of information, concerning Germany's wartime conditions, that are considerably changed after observing actual conditions. I had often heard of the great destruction resulting from air raids, of the lack of workers and great labor unrest, of the run-down condition of the plants—and, in short, was quite prepared to find them in a disordered state through the lack of operating personnel. However, I found very shortly that the contrary is quite true. Today finds these great German plants, probably the greatest of the potential possibilities for war material production, in splendid condition, with a large trained force of employees, and, moreover, with additional opportunities for increasing their production by utilizing extra equipment added for war materials production.

"The original skilled personnel of these plants furnished sufficient means for manning the rapidly enlarged plants which were necessitated by the tremendous scale of operations for supplying war needs, and the additional labor required was easily trained by these skilled forces in the dyestuff plants."

"Furthermore," said the major, Germany stands today practically as efficient as ever, because she had all of her man power registered and classified in accordance with her pre-war system, and was able from the outset to avoid the mistakes made particularly by the British and French, and by retaining for these plants the highest type of trained labor to insure maximum efficiency of operation. This labor has been carefully conserved throughout the war period.

"Rumors were circulated that the Germans were giving up their poison gas warfare on account of the destruction of their chemical factories producing poison gases. There is no apparent confirmation of any such destruction in these factories, however, and the real reason was probably due to the change of the type of warfare from trench warfare to field operations, and the fact

that they did not have enough gas to cover the much more widely extended operations.

"In these chemical plants, with the use of standard types of machinery, it had been a simple matter by slight adjustments to utilize the equipment already there for the manufacture of mustard gas, phosphorus, and other poison gases on a large scale.

"With possibly only one exception the methods of preparation and manufacture used by the Germans were inferior to those in practice in the Allied plants, but the Germans had the distinct advantage of having their equipment practically all ready to operate with a well-trained personnel to handle it."

"In the plants themselves," said Major Sill, "there is no marked superiority noticeable as far as equipment and layout are concerned. Having had the advantage of the last four years of development the American manufacturers and machinery builders have benefited by their experience and lessons learned, so that their plants compare most favorably with present German installations.

"No more striking evidence of Germany's conviction that she would eventually win the war, and of her intention then to begin to regain her commercial markets, could be afforded than the fact that, even with the tremendous burdens thrown upon these plants for the production of explosives and poison gases, nevertheless certain portions of the plants were reserved and utilized for the continued production of dyestuffs and synthetic medicinals, resulting in an accumulation of large stocks of material which is today ready for the commercial warfare.

"At the present time these plants are only operating at about 10 per cent of their normal, peace-time production, the principal reason being the lack of necessary raw materials. They retain, however, most of their working personnel, who are at present simply employed in keeping the plant clean and orderly. One of the plant directors stated that his firm was spending a million marks a week simply to keep the labor employed. This is more or less of a protection measure taken to keep the men out of labor difficulties and demonstrations, but as soon as they should be allowed to receive the necessary amounts of raw materials they stand ready to resume operations immediately. It would be readily possible to increase their previous large production of dyestuffs by utilizing the quantities of new equipment, machinery and buildings erected for extra war work, as this would entail but slight modifications.

"At the present time the only apparent handicap to the resumption of operations in these plants on a large scale is the lack of oils and greases for lubrication of the machinery. They have partially met this situation with artificial substitutes, but there is no doubt a real lack of these materials. Otherwise, however, there is nothing to hinder their immediate participation in the struggle for commerce as soon as they are allowed the necessary raw materials.

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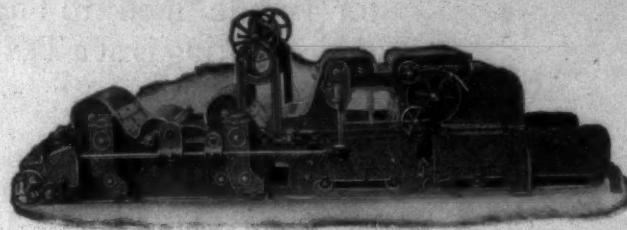
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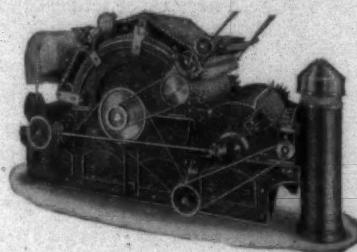
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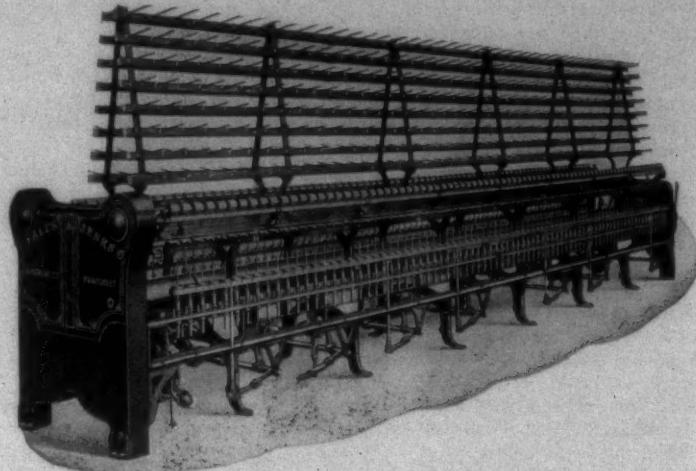
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Spindles of all kinds**

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STANDARD RING TWISTER

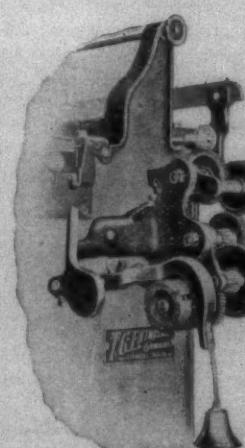
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CARD GRINDERS

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

11

Mays Receiver for White Cotton Mills.

McComb City, Miss.—The committee that was appointed at the creditors' meeting here to take over and conduct the business of the White Cotton Mills Company, as noted, has devised a plan whereby the creditors will be protected and at the same time not hurt the debtor firm. The appointment of J. H. Mays of Charlotte, N. C., as receiver for the White Cotton Mills Co., was recommended by the committee whose intention is to have him operate the plant, improve the property, and then prepare it for sale, which will take place at the earliest date practicable and consistent with the interest of all the creditors. It is the opinion of this committee that the debtor is solvent and will be able to pay all its creditors in full, if its affairs are speedily and properly handled.

The liabilities are estimated at about \$241,296, and the assets at \$497,000.

The Real Trouble.

Some negroes were discussing the sudden passing away of a small darky. The cause of the disaster was clear enough to one of the men. "De po chile jes' died from eatin' too much watahmillion," he explained.

One of the others looked his doubt. "Huh!" he grunted scornfully. "Dar ain't no such thing as too much watahmillion. De trubble was dar wasn't enuff boy."

Still Going?

They were drilling at the edge of some woods. The captain had given the command "Take distance." When the company had assembled a certain private was missing. Nothing was heard of him for two weeks till the captain received the following note:

Dear Captain: You gave the command "Take distance" and I have not heard you say "Halt" yet.

Yours truly,
Private Jones.

Somewhere in the Air.

"Did you ever run into a telegraph pole?" inquired a lady of a taxi driver.

"Yes, ma'am; I've bumped into telegraph poles several times."

"Brings you to a sudden stop, doesn't it?"

"No, ma'am; the machine stops all right, but I and my fare always keep on going ahead, mostly in the air. Must go somewhere, you know, ma'am!"

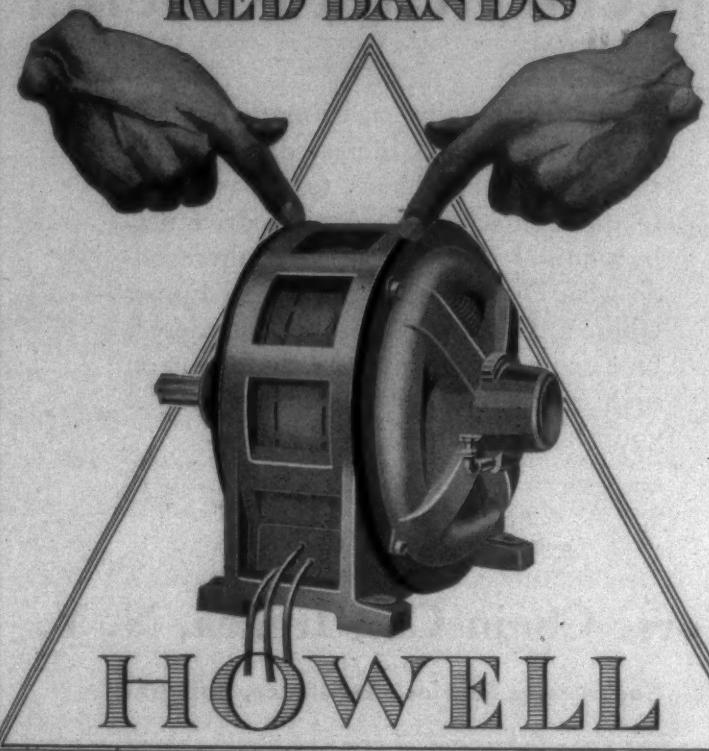
Came Natural.

The government typewriters have busy days. Two fair young typists were talking about their work the other day, when one said:

"Isn't it fierce the way we have to work these days?"

"Fierce! Well, rather! Why, I typed so many letters yesterday that last night I finished my prayers with 'Yours truly.'"

The
RED BANDS



The Red Bands of Howell Are Your Surety of Motor Performance

Every time you see a Howell Motor you will see the red bands on the ends of the housing—they are the visible evidence of our determination to keep faith with Howell users in every corner of the world—they are your surety of motor performance.

This will serve as your guarantee—your assurance that you will always get from your Howell just the kind of dependable service you would expect from a sturdy, correctly designed, time-tried, long-lived electric motor.

Sizes One to One Hundred Horse Power
Write or Wire Your Requirements

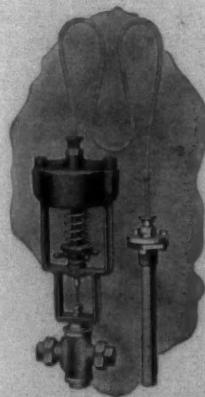
Howell Electric Motors Company
GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWELL MOTORS

Our First Advertisement

This is our first advertisement in a Textile Trade Paper and though we have been designing and manufacturing Temperature Control Instruments for many years, the market for our product exceeded our manufacturing capacity. New additions give us the largest plant in the world manufacturing exclusively Thermostatic Instruments and enables us to take care of more business, and we call attention to our ability and capacity to solve your Temperature Problems.



The *Sylphon* Tank Regulator

No rubber diaphragms—No pistons, seamless steam-metal Sylphon—self-contained—range 130° to 170° F. Special ranges can be furnished.

The cut here shows a picture of our automatic temperature controller. It is easy to install and absolutely automatic.

It is A Mechanical Brain

NEVER FORGETS OR MAKES MISTAKES

Does not get tired and need a rest, but is always on the job saving \$\$. It is far more accurate than the human brain, has no clock work, chains, pulleys or motors, but is entirely self-contained and automatic and will last for years.

WRITE NOW FOR LITERATURE

THE FULTON COMPANY

Engineers and Manufacturers of Temperature Control Instruments
Knoxville, Tennessee

Upon request of managers or superintendents of textile mills we will send an attractive Match Holder embodying a Sylphon like those used in the Depth Bombs. Address: Department "M."

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

Special Belt Problems

Drives that require speeding up or those called upon to give increased power, oftentimes present problems to the engineer or master mechanic. Again a drive may be required to run in an atmosphere laden with Dust, Gas, Steam or Acid Fumes where a belt could not be considered. Our engineers are ever ready to help on such problems and our experience is yours for the asking.

Save by securing data and estimates of "Morse" Chain Drives

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Engineering Service, Assistance, Bulletins

Boston	Detroit	Pittsburg	Montreal
Chicago	Greensboro, N. C.	San Francisco	Minneapolis
Cleveland	New York	Atlanta	St. Louis

Starch

The Cotton Textile Manufacturers require a variety of starches to produce specifically desired results.

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the needs of the textile industry.

OUR UNEXCELLED FACILITIES for producing a wide range of products.

OUR ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE in assisting to solve the sizing and finishing problems of the Cotton Manufacturer.

Fit us to meet these varied requirements.

For the best results use these standard starches:

Eagle Finishing	
500 Mill	400 Mill
C. P. Special	Famous N
Blue River Crystal	

Corn Products Refining Co.
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

Strikers Close Savona Manufacturing Company.

Following the recent proclamation of Governor Bickett, that both union and non-union operatives had an equal right to work, the strikes which had tied up a number of large mills in Charlotte and Concord were called off by the mills opening their plants to both union and non-union operatives on the same basis. Apparently the labor trouble which had affected business in this section was over and friendly relations were re-established.

Last week, however, serious trouble developed at the Savona Manufacturing Company's plant, at Charlotte, where employees who had joined the union insisted that the management employ only union labor.

As Mr. Lima had in his employ operatives who were not members of the union, he refused their demands. On Thursday the mill was closed down and considerable disorders have occurred since then.

Mr. Lima gave out the following statement:

"I am the owner of the Savona Manufacturing Company, which was started in a small room in the Tompkins building in Charlotte and which has been gradually extended until it now occupies a considerable tract on the Hoskins car line. I have invested approximately \$200,000 in this property and improvements now being completed will increase this to \$250,000. My payroll is approximately \$125,000 and with the machinery now being installed it will be \$250,000 per year. Every dollar made on this property, and a considerable additional amount, has been put back in this mill. My plant, which manufactures towels, has only looms, but I have plans drawn to add a spinning mill.

"When I arrived in Charlotte a committee, representing the union, demanded, in effect, that in the future I run my plant as a union shop, and discharge therefrom all non-union operatives. The actual words used were, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. We refuse to work alongside scabs.'

"I have in my mill a number of excellent, faithful workers who do not wish to join the union. Personally, I have never had any antagonism and I have been giving equal treatment to the union and non-union operatives.

"The union closed down my mill and I have been helpless to prevent it. They refused to permit non-union operatives to enter. They have also threatened not to allow any one to enter my grounds except myself and the watchman, and they have driven off by threats and intimidation one of the non-union watchmen.

"On June 30 Governor Bickett issued a proclamation from which the following extracts are taken:

"When the mills reopen any and every American citizen has the right to work in the mills whether he belongs to a labor union or not. No mill owner has any right to say that a man shall not work because he belongs to a labor union. No labor union has a right to say that a man shall not work because he does not

belong to the union. That is a question for each man to decide for himself and the State of North Carolina will not tolerate any interference in either case.

"I give solemn warning that the full power of the State will be exerted to protect any man who wants to work and any one who shall dare to interfere with a willing worker will do so at his peril."

"As a result of the position taken by the union, 175 of my employees are out of work. All of my non-union operatives have been threatened and heckled.

"I believe that the people of this section are fair-minded and I only wish in this statement to lay my case before them and ask that the authorities of city and State give non-union operatives, who wish to work, the opportunity to do so, as promised in your governor's statement."

C. S. Coler Appointed Manager Educational Department Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

C. S. Coler graduated as electrical engineer from Cornell University in 1911, after which he entered the Graduate Student course of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In the early fall of the same year he was appointed director of mechanical drawing in the Casino Technical Night School, an institution supported by the Westinghouse Company to promote the education of the young men and women working for the company who wish to better prepare themselves for their work by evening study.

After spending three years in the capacity of instructor, Mr. Coler was appointed Manager of the entire evening school, and Director of Trades Training of the Westinghouse Company, retaining this position until his recent appointment as Manager of the Educational Department of the Westinghouse Company, and President of the Casino Technical Night School. This appointment was made possible by the resignation of Mr. C. R. Dooley, who has accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company to promote educational work in that organization.

C. S. Coler has taken a very active part in the promotion of educational work in Pittsburgh, being President of the local chapter of the National Association of Corporation Schools, a member of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, and chairman of the Technical sections of the Westinghouse Club.

Beyond the Lap Age.

He was probably the smallest "middy" in the navy, and one evening he was invited to attend a party in the saloon. He was such a little chap that the ladies had no idea that he was a midshipman at all, but took him for somebody's "dear little boy" in a royal navy all-wool serge. At last one of them, on whose lap he had been sitting and who had just kissed him, asked:

"And how old are you, little dear?"

"Twenty-two," he said in a voice like a fog horn. Then the lady swooned.

Unusual Phases of the Markets.

Some unusual facts have developed in the dry goods markets recently, especially in the cotton goods division. Three or four of the largest sellers of gray goods have withdrawn from selling 48 hours at a time while prices were advancing $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a yard a day. Finished goods have sold under the prices asked for the gray cloths from which they are converted. Selling agents for mills have been known to become converted to the conservatism that has prompted some large distributing organizations to remain out of the future markets. Buyers for some houses have been complaining bitterly because they have not been allowed to place orders at any price the agents would fix. They have showed the latest financial statements of their houses, they have pleaded past friendships, and they have threatened a withdrawal of all business without avail. In more than half the agencies of mills the business on the books is 20 per cent under current valuations.

Past performances in "runaway" markets have seemed like very conservative business compared with some of the transactions reported in the past month. Although jobbers went on for nearly four or five months without buying anything to speak of after the armistice, the idea prevails today that goods will be scarce for two years and purchases made at any price will surely return a profit. The largest jobbers say that they are not doing an abnormal business. The most reliable converters say their trade is fair, but

not brilliant. Those who anticipate great sales are buying more goods than those who have goods to sell.

The manufacturers of the country are more bullish than the merchants. Whether they are engaged on fabrics or on garments, they are little short of enthusiasts. They believe that production will remain below the market requirements for a long time to come. They figure on a reduction of an eighth in the working hours, and a rise in wages and other producing costs as the all important things in the situation. They include the fact that it will be impossible for a long time to add enough equipment to make up the deficit in producing power resulting from shorter hours and inefficient work. Naturally, they have much to say about a world exhaustion of supplies, and they bank much on the probability of a large foreign trade.

The mercantile view of the situation and outlook includes all of the above, and more. Merchants are frankly doubtful of the final consuming power of the masses when goods at the highest prices are again offered to them. Two extremes in the community are enjoying an immensely enhanced purchasing power. Those who are in business and are profiting from the great earnings of the time represent one extreme. Those who are being paid wages from 75 to 100 per cent in excess of the normal of six years ago form the other. Between these two there is a proportion of the population, estimated from 25 to 30 per cent, whose earnings through bonuses and other things may reach

about 25 per cent more than they were paid six years ago.

These things take into no account the irregular employment noted as a consequence of the demobilization of the army, the slow resumption of activity in building trades and steel trades, nor the fitful idleness resulting from strikes, and the inertia among wage earners resulting from being paid more than they think they require in paying their bills or living costs, as they see them.

There is one sure basis for thinking that prosperity will abide in this country for some months to come, and the statistics on which this assumption is based are not combated by conservative merchants. They know that the crop returns promised are marvelous. The agricultural communities cannot fail to reap a surfeit of money from the harvests if present promises are fulfilled.

There is a market for all that will be grown, and the market is assured at a fixed high level, something not in keeping with the normal conceptions of the right thing in industrial relations.

Merely because one season's crop will be marketed at high prices far-sighted merchants do not agree that all related prices should be high or can possibly be safe. Herein they differ from the current market opinion, for if there is one thing more than another that the confirmed bull in trade believes it is the theory that the home market will not pay the price foreign markets will. No serious consideration is being given to the already rising protests against a government policy that

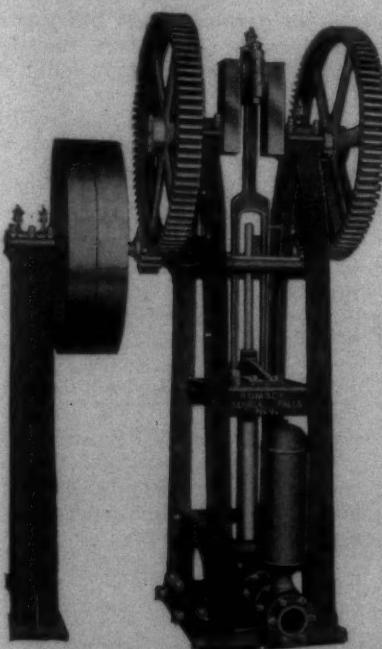
permits food products to be held here awaiting financial adjustments in Europe, designed to feed the world and make the American worker pay the price. No weight is given to the thought that there is injustice in this theory, that the submerged 25 per cent will not assert itself, or that a trade so largely affected by economies as dry goods will not ultimately feel a pinch from lack of sustained purchasing power.

Conservatives in merchandising who honestly feel that textile raw materials are selling for wide profit margins in excess of costs of production based upon even momentary conditions admit that the statistics may be with them, but the spirit of the hour is against them. If the foundations of values in textiles are faulty the conservative merchants naturally ask how the superstructure can stand.

One of the fundamental rules of action in mercantile life is to avoid being a pessimist. It is almost a safe rule to follow that when merchants withdraw goods they do so with a full knowledge of all the facts affecting their particular line. It cannot be safely inferred that because a customer is shut off in his intended purchases that it is the sole purpose of the merchant to squeeze him. Buyers talk and think otherwise in some instances, but on the whole they recognize the truth that it is a merchant's duty to be conservative, even if his conservatism goes to the extent that he may be called a pessimist.

It is not the fact that because many strong merchants in dry goods

(Continued from page 24.)



Working Head for Belt Drive



Artesian Cylinder and
Wood Connecting Rod

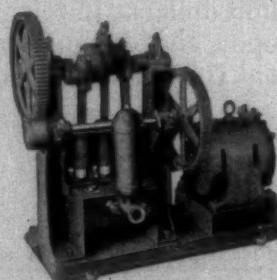
Rumsey Deep Well Pumping Outfits

The Rumsey line of Deep Well Pumps includes a complete range of up-to-date machinery for mill water supply from open or drilled wells of any depth and for use in connection with open reservoirs or pneumatic storage tanks.

Strength and accessibility are accomplished in the Rumsey designs and best use is made of the differential plunger, large air chamber capacity, artesian cylinder with removable plunger and valves and buoyant wood connecting rod.

Great care should be exercised in the choice of equipment. Deep well pumping is severe service for any machine and repair work requiring the removing of parts from the well is expensive. An outfit of ample size and strength, selected to meet the exact conditions of installation will prove an investment of real value.

Recommendations and prices on Deep Well Pumps suitable for any working condition will be offered on inquiry, giving full particulars of the proposed installation.



Working Head for
Electric Drive

Steam Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.

Trenton, N. J.

Condensers and Cooling Towers
Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company
Carteret, N. J.

J. R. PURSER

SALES ENGINEER

406 Commercial Bank Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Triplex and Deep Well Pumps
Rumsey Pump Co.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Fans and Blowers
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Cotton Mills For Sale

We have the following cotton mills for sale:

- 3,000 spindle coarse yarn mill with fine water power and partly new.
- 4,000 spindle mill on 30/2 yarns. Machinery in good condition.
- 2,000 spindle mill on 16's yarns. Operated by water power.
- 10,000 spindle mill on fine combed yarns. Has been operated only a short while.
- 12,000 spindle mill on fine combed yarns. Is in fair condition.
- 15,000 spindle mill on sheetings. In first class condition.

No information will be given except to parties who can present evidence of financial ability to purchase in case property and price is satisfactory.

Hill, Clark Company

41 South Church Street
Charlotte, N. C.

One Branch of a Giant Industry

TEXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

National Aniline & Chemical Company Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Southern Office and Warehouse
236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Much Activity In Mill Village Improvement Work.

E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, of New York and Charlotte, N. C., reports that the present period in Southern textile mill village improvement work is the most active that there has been in this work since the interest in such improvements has permeated the South. The interest in village improvement work has been gradually growing each year for the past several years, and the present strength of the movement seems to be due entirely to the fact that the improvements which were first undertaken have demonstrated their practical value in the operation of the mills.

An interesting list of mill village improvements comes from Mr. Draper's office and is indicative of the work which is being done in the South along these lines. Most of the new mills which are being constructed at the present time are having their villages surveyed, planned and laid out in exactly as careful a manner as the mill itself. A list of new villages now being professionally planned includes Ruby Cotton Mills, G. R. Spencer, president; Dixon Cotton Mills, A. M. Dixon, president; Victory Yarn Mills, C. B. Armstrong, president; Myers Manufacturing Co., Inc., A. G. Myers, president; all of Gastonia, N. C.; the Richmond Cotton Mills, Edwin Morgan, president; Laurel Hill, N. C.; Bibb Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga., and Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C. Several other projects are being planned which have not been publicly announced as yet.

A great interest is evidenced in the improvement work for old mill villages, or mill villages which are taking up the question of extension and improvement at the same time. Such a list includes the following: Florence Manufacturing Co., Forest City, N. C.; Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill No. 3, Elberton, Ga.; Hamilton Carhartt Mill No. 2, Carhartt, S. C.; Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.; Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. All these mills are planning to actively prosecute the work just as soon as their plans are ready.

In several mills detailed improvement work is now under way, including Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C., and Union Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

Plans have been finished and contracts are being arranged for improvement work at several mills, among them Mandeville Cotton Mills, Carrollton, Ga., and Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

There are several other rather large developments which have retained Mr. Draper in a consulting capacity to advise before any extensive improvements are undertaken.

Altogether the prospects seem very bright for an increased amount of work of this sort during the balance of the year. A comparison of this type of work in the South with what is being done in other sections

indicates that the South is leading all other sections of the United States in industrial improvement work.

All Dress Goods Popular, Selling Agents Reporting.

New York.—Handlers of staple dress goods stated in several quarters yesterday that all dress goods were popular. It was as easy to sell storm serges as French serges, they said, and a bengaline could be disposed of as quickly as a poplin. One jobber said he would be mighty glad to lay hands on any good broadcloths for fall, while another said he could not understand why tricotines were not made in larger quantities so he could make more money for his customers and for the mills.

Worsted voiles may not be regarded as popular in some places, but a trader who recently sold several thousand pieces for export would consider it a great favor to be shown where he could secure a similar quantity for another foreign market.

In fancy fine dress fabrics prices are curiously exorbitant. More money by twice and a half has been offered for imitation bolivas than the original fabrics brought when they were first shown. It is not uncommon to hear that someone has been selling a fine velour at \$12 a yard. Mills making fine broadcloths have not a yard unsold to deliver this side of October and mills that can turn these goods out "by the mile" report to jobbers that they cannot promise anything more for this fall at any price.

One of the largest handlers of shepherd checks in the country was asked yesterday if those goods were selling. He replied that he could sell at a profit twice the quantity of goods he was getting, and his sold to arrive list was as healthy as he had ever seen it. So the story goes in almost every quarter of the markets.

Leading Up to It.

He called his typist to his office. "Miss Keytap, you dress neatly and you have a well-modulated voice. I might add that your deportment is also above reproach."

"Thank you very much, sir. But I don't think you should pay me such compliments," answered the blushing girl.

"That's all right," said he. "I was just leading up to the point of telling you that you don't seem to know a comma from a colon, and your spelling is simply rotten."

The Depth of His Devotion.

Johnnie, aged four, greatly admired his mother's guest, Jennie, aged twelve. One day Jennie was looking without success for angle-worms, when Johnny said: "I tell you, Miss Jennie, if I was a worm I'd be just where you're diggin'."

Lug-Stick for Looms.

Sayers Dray Eubanks, of Concord, N. C., has invented a new and useful Improvement in Lug-Sticks for Looms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to lug sticks for use in looms, and its object is to provide a device to replace the lug straps in common use employed for impelling the picker stick.

It has heretofore been customary to make the lug straps of wood, canvas and metal, the construction being relatively expensive and short-lived.

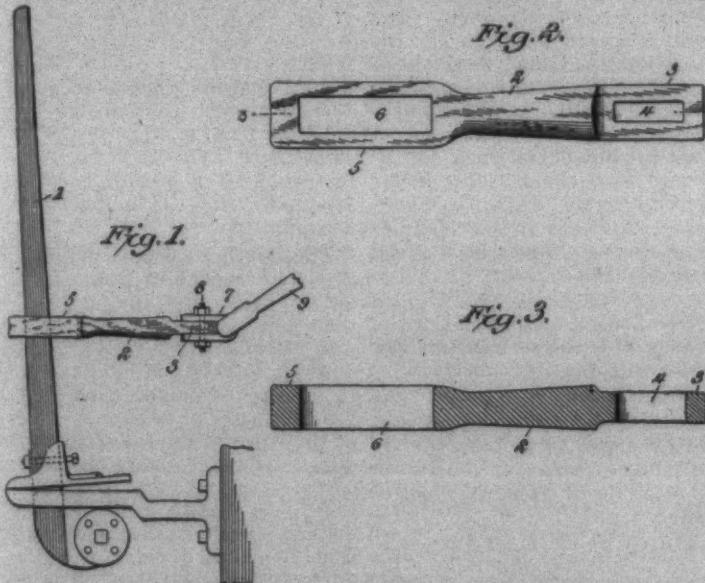
By this invention the lug strap is replaced by a lug stick, so called because it may be made entirely of wood with the result that the life of the device is very greatly prolonged while the cost of the device is very largely reduced.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity

suitable part of the loom structure to intermittently move the picker stick forcefully so as to throw the shuttle, the movements of the parts being properly timed for the purpose. Attached to the other end of the wooden member is a flexible member in the form of a loop with the free ends of the legs of the loop. In this manner the strap is formed into a closed loop and the length of the strap may be determined by moving the legs of the loop along the wooden member, this being permitted by the slots.

Such a lug strap has a limited life in action, the strap wearing out in about six weeks and the loom must be stopped while the worn out fabric is replaced with new fabric.

With this invention, the customary lug strap formed of five separate pieces is replaced by a one-piece structure which may be made entirely of wood and, while susceptible of manufacture of other materials, is preferably constructed of wood, experience having demonstrated that such a wooden structure has long life and may be made very cheaply. The life of the wooden lug stick may extend into years without necessity of replacing it and



with the showing of the drawing but such wooden one-piece lug sticks may be changed and modified so long as such changes and modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lug stick as applied to a picker stick.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lug stick on a larger scale than that of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1 there is shown a picker stick 1 which may be of ordinary construction and mounted in the usual way, wherefore, no particular description of the picker stick is needed.

In order to actuate the picker stick to throw the shuttle, there is provided a device which, because of its general construction, has heretofore been known as a lug strap. Such lug strap comprises an elongated wooden member to one end of which one end of a link is attached, the link receiving motion from a

such wooden one-piece lug sticks may be manufactured at small expense.

The lug stick of the invention comprises an elongated body member 2 of a length corresponding to the ordinary lug strap, one end 3 of the stick being flattened and formed with an elongated slot or eye 4. The other end of the stick 2 is also elongated, as shown at 5, and is provided with a slot 6 elongated in the direction of the length of the stick and of a width to snugly yet freely receive the picker stick 1 which traverses the slot 6. The walls of the slot 6 may be slightly rounded to avoid any sharp corners.

In the lug stick of the invention the slot 6 is of constant length, while in the lug straps, as heretofore used, the length of the loop through which the picker stick extends is adjustable, adjustment being necessary to regulate the throw of the shuttle. In order to provide for the throw of the shuttle with the lug stick of the invention, the elongated slot 4 is used. A yoke 7 is applied to the end 3 which is suitably thin-

(Continued on page 23.)

Nickel-Plated Drop Wires

—in any size or style at only—

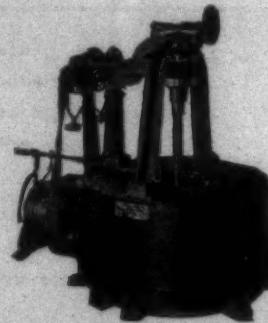
25c per thousand

above the price for regular finish. Our drop-wires are made of the best grade steel wire.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.
GREENVILLE PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

Southern Office
111 Washington St., Greenville, S. C.
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.



Tolhurst EXTRACTORS FOR TEXTILES SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
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Charlotte, N. C.

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

We Specialize In Rewinding A. C. and D. C. Apparatus
Wingfield & Hundley, Box 844, Richmond, Va.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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Low Prices

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The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 650,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Less Change of Setting

Extra Strength of Yarn

Reduced Cost of Spinning

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Greater Production

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work
Also for prices and particulars write toThe Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

HYDROSULPHITE CONC POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICES

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503 Trust Bldg.Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.

Chemistry as a Modern Industry

(By F. J. Bartholomew, Chief Chemist Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.)

The problem in all industry today is, how to produce commodities cheaper, better and with the least amount of waste. This is a matter which demands particular attention in times of business depression such as we experienced immediately after the close of the war and finds solution in but one way, that is by more efficient operation.

There are many principles that find application in a variety of ways. We might consider first the working efficiency of the employee. The employee's first demand is a proper and satisfactory living condition for himself and family. Modern industry, particularly in small communities recognizes the demand by constructing industrial villages, and providing for the general welfare of its employees outside of working hours. The next demand is a proper working condition and the employer constructs well lighted and well ventilated buildings and looks after the safety and health of the employee while at work. These things provided, the employer has accomplished much toward the efficient operation of his plant. The satisfied workman does twice the work of the dissatisfied workman.

The next step is to educate the employee to his work. The workman is more than willing to accept methods by which his work can be done with less expenditure of effort on his part. Systematic time study and efficiency engineering develop quicker and more economical methods of manufacture.

Efficiency demands mechanical handling of material and the use of machinery to displace human labor wherever possible.

The plant engineer watches the steam gauge and from the amount of coal consumed to keep up the required steam pressure makes a rough estimate of the efficiency of his boilers.

Each department head strives to keep up production and reduce labor cost while the superintendent tries to keep up top speed production with the least amount of overhead expense.

The necessity of such methods of efficiency are plainly evident to every operator of industry and the application of such methods has raised industry to its modern state of perfection. It has served to increase production but at the same time, competition has become so keen that more intensive methods of efficiency are necessary to enable an industry to pay fair dividends.

There is one branch of efficiency which modern industry has been slow in recognizing. It is efficiency in buying. Highly organized industry buys all raw material on definite specifications, maintains a well equipped laboratory and a staff of chemists to test all material as received and material falling below specifications is promptly rejected or accepted at a lower price. The party making the sale takes special pains to ship only the best for fear of having the material rejected and possibly losing a customer as well. The laboratory more than pays for itself and is practically indispens-

able. If this is true in large industry, why does it not apply to the small producer as well? The ratio of raw material cost to income from product is practically the same irrespective of the size of the industry. A small industry may find it impossible to maintain its own laboratory and do its own testing and analysis but the work can be performed by some nearby commercial laboratory and the expense of equipping a laboratory and maintaining a staff of chemists can be saved.

Certain raw materials show their properties by mere observation on the part of the inspector but most material requires chemical analysis and the skill of an expert. The cotton buyer is careful enough to pay according to the length of the cotton staple, why then should he fail to test the coal he buys and take the word of the coal company as to its quality. The variation of a quarter inch in the length of the cotton staple means considerable to the buyer on a shipment of cotton and a difference of 15 per cent of ash in a coal means much in the efficiency of the boiler plant. The consuming industry may be buying coal containing only 75 per cent of heat producing matter whereas coal of 95 per cent combustible matter may be obtained from another dealer at the same price. This is but a single illustration of a possibility of carelessness inefficiency on the part of modern industry.

The Southern textile industry has grown to enormous proportions in recent years and the cost of raw materials used such as lubricating oils, starches, dyes, gums, bleaching powder, caustic and paints, amounts to millions of dollars each year and yet the material is usually accepted at the word of the salesman without questioning its quality in the least. Textile mills of New England have long been buying raw material on definite specifications and backing their demands by careful testing of all material purchased. The South cannot afford to be careless in this respect. It is a question either of added efficiency and increased dividends or continuous cost leaks and decreasing dividends.

Some Wind

A telephone "trouble shooter," after being out all day, was called out the same evening to establish communication between a near-by estate and the city. Upon arrival at the estate, the "trouble shooter" soon discovered that a fuse in the lightning arrester had blown out; and he reported to the proprietor: "Just a fuse blew out."

"That so?" said the proprietor. "Well, by George, the wind does blow devilish hard out here at times, but I didn't think it could do that."

Time!

"A Missouri man boasts that he has an umbrella that has been in his possession for twenty years," said Smith.

"Well," replied Jones, "that's long enough. He ought to return it."

Progress at Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company is one of the cleanest plants in the country and is running full time. The officials report that they are now getting the best production in the history of the company. There are no vacant houses and many are on the waiting list. New rooms are being added to many of the houses and some new houses are to be built. A large boarding house is being built which will help to relieve the congested condition. This will be the third large boarding house that the company has furnished.

For the fourth of July big things are being planned and among the many attractions will be a barbecue, baseball game, music by the band and various field events, such as foot races, greasy pole climbing, sack races, and other amusements of this nature. This will be one of the biggest events in the history of Whitmire as most of the soldier boys will have returned by that time and it will be an occasion to give them a glad welcome home.

Work on the second story addition to the Y. M. C. A. is progressing rapidly and in a few more weeks it will be completed. Equipment is being ordered to make it complete in its work and in a very short time the people will be enjoying advantages such as few manufacturing communities have.

The baseball team is made up of boys who work in the mill and is having a successful season. Last week Aragon Mills at Rock Hill sent a team over here composed of some of the best players in the State and the results of the three games were: Aragon 5, Glenn-Lowry 5; Aragon 3, Glenn-Lowry 2; Aragon 2, Glenn-Lowry 6. The team is to play three games in Rock Hill next week with the Aragon club and hopes to win about two of the three games. The fast Clinton Mill team was defeated here this week 9 to 3, and Thursday the team went to Union and won a game from the Union Mill team, 6 to 0. Many games are being scheduled and the people are going to see some good ball playing. The games here are called at 6:15 so that all can get to see them.

The Glenn-Lowry Y. M. C. A. concert band is coming out now in its white summer uniforms and is giving splendid entertainment in the way of good music.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Cotton Output of India Investigated.

London.—The Indian Cotton Committee, appointed by the government of India to investigate the extension of growing of long stapled cotton and to suggest reforms which would benefit cultivators, has just made its report. According to members of the committee, India will not be able to produce long stapled cotton in an amount sufficient to help Lancashire for about ten years. The belief that American cotton would thrive abundantly in India is expressed in the report. Water for extensive cultivation is said to be the principal need of the country.

The committee concurs in the view that the only parts of India

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

from which assistance to Lancashire can be expected in the near future—in which cotton of an inch or slightly more in staple can be grown in large quantities—are those parts of the Madras Presidency in which Cambodia and Karungani cotton are grown, and the Punjab, where American cotton is making rapid headway. Egyptian cotton has been successfully grown in Sind in spite of many difficulties, and Mr. F. Hodgkinson, representing English spinners, considers that American cotton of a quality even better than that grown in the Punjab, and up to 1 1-4-inch in staple, could be grown there with ease, provided that perennial irrigation were established by the construction of a barrage on the River Indus at Sukkar.

In no other part of India is it possible to bring about so great an extension of cotton cultivation as in Sind. All that is required is water, the committee says. The barrage scheme, which has been talked about for the last 50 years, would bring a perennial supply of water to a tract of land of nearly 6,000 square miles between Rohri and Hyderabad, and convert what is now a desert into one of the richest tracts of agricultural land in the world, according to the report.

In Mr. Hodgkinson's opinion India cannot, for at least ten years, grow cotton in any large commercial quantity of a staple longer than 1 1-16 inch. Up to this length Madras might furnish 250,000 bales and the Punjab 250,000 bales, but these cottons will only be capable of spinning up to 30's twist and 44's weight in the Lancashire mills if the quality of the material and the production per spindle are taken into consideration, he said. The probability, however, is that there will be a demand from Lancashire for cotton for spinning counts up to these limits for a long time to come.

One thing with which Mr. Hodgkinson was particularly impressed is the fact that Lancashire has not derived as much assistance from India in the past as she might have done in one important branch of its industry—hosiery yarns. The "Northerns," "Westerns," and Karungani cottons of Tinnevelly, the Broach and Kumta cottons of Bombay Presidency, the Gaorani cotton of Hyderabad are all, he said, of excellent color and strong and regular in staple, the length of which is from 7-8 inch to 1 inch. If this cotton were picked in a clean condition, carefully ginned and pressed, and marketed in a pure state it would spin an excellent full and even yarn suitable for the hosiery trade, especially if certain necessary alterations were made in the preparation machinery at home.

In connection with the present unsatisfactory manner of the marketing of the cotton—which is mostly sold to a local dealer, to whom the cultivator is usually under financial obligations and from whom he does not get an adequate price—the committee recommends the establishment of open markets such as at present exist only in the central provinces and Berar.

The advantages of the Berar system are that the cultivator is in a position to come into direct contact with the buyers and to sell his produce when and to whom he likes.

and under it he is also paid for the full weight of his cotton. Such markets should also promote clean picking and prevent the damping, mixing and adulteration which are very prevalent in India. The establishment of more co-operative societies and the payment of land revenue assessment after the marketing of the crop, instead of before—which leads to the cultivator borrowing money from the local dealers—are also recommended.

Perfectly Natural.

The little girl delighted in a secret. One day her mother told her that she knew a great big secret, but was afraid to tell her because she was too young to keep a secret. Jumping up from the floor, scattering her paper dolls in all directions, she ran her little hand across her breast exclaiming: "Cross my heart! Cross my heart!"

"Well," her mother said, "sister is going to marry Tom Carter. But no one knows, and you mustn't tell."

Instead of looking happy—for the little girl doted on her sister's choice—she looked serious. Then she asked: "Don't anybody know but me and you and sister?"

"No," answered the mother, "not a soul, because sister doesn't want anyone to know."

"Can't I tell just one person?" she persisted.

"No," answered the mother patiently. "That is just what I said"; then the mother asked curiously: "Who is it you want to tell?"

"Well," replied the little girl, "I would like to tell Tom Carter."

She Got Her Wish.

At a certain church it is the custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The young man obeyed her instructions.

"Well, Harry," said the young woman, when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."

Did He Fill in the Gap.

"I'm afraid that bell means another caller," said Ethel.

"You know there is such a thing as your not being at home," replied Fred.

"Yes," responded Ethel suggestively; "and there is such a thing as my being engaged."

Yes—Why Not?

He was leading up to the fateful question and thought he would begin. So, with a sigh, he said to her: "I have only one friend on earth—my dog."

"So?" she queried. "Well, if you feel lonely, why don't you get another dog?"

A probability is something that may possibly happen.

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Thursday, June 26, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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 Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919

Plumbing Propaganda.

We all realize that the best sanitary system for cotton mills and villages is running water and plumbing.

There are many systems that do splendid work where mills for any reason cannot install a sewage system of their own or connect with that of the city or town, but the ultimate desire of every mill is to install a complete running water sewage system.

In order to acquaint the cotton mills with the advantages of installing plumbing five of the largest manufacturers and sales agents for plumbing and sanitary supplies have taken a half page in the Southern Textile Bulletin every week for one year and will utilize that space to put before the mills of the South valuable information and data on the subject.

The firms that have undertaken this work are the Southern States Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.; Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; The Lowry Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Jos. A. Vogel, Wilmington, Del., and Virginia-Carolina Supply Co., Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va.

These firms are recognized in the trade as the leaders in their line and all of them are doing a very large business with the cotton mills of the South.

We believe that this campaign of education will materially increase their volume of business.

Governor Bickett's Position.

Below we are printing letters that have recently passed between Governor Bickett of North Carolina and David Clark.

The letters show the attitude of Governor Bickett relative to the labor troubles that have occurred.

There is no doubt that Governor Bickett intends to uphold the right of workers to work. He has said that "no labor union has a right to say that a man shall not work because he does not belong to a union," and we know that as far as is within his power he will enforce that doctrine.

We do not agree with Governor Bickett in his contention that mills must employ union labor against their wish, but realize that he is sincere in his contention.

Our position is set forth in the reply to Governor Bickett.

State of North Carolina,
 Governor's Office,
 Raleigh, June 17, 1919.

Mr. David Clark,
 Southern Textile Bulletin,
 Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

Your letter of June 12th received, and I would have answered before but for the immense pressure of other matters upon my time and attention. I am taking steps to have the proper authorities investigate the assault set out in the affidavit you sent me, and directing the authorities to proceed with the prosecution of the parties who engaged in this assault.

I noticed in your editorial in the Southern Textile Bulletin that there them.

is a suggestion that the Governor did not mean exactly what he said when he declared that the full power of the State would be exerted to protect any citizen in his right to work whether he belonged to the union or not. I think you must agree with me that I had no opportunity to prevent the assault complained of in this case. I was not called upon to send troops to Concord. I certainly would have sent them there if the local authorities had certified to me that they were unable to afford the law-abiding citizens protection from mob violence. Your letter was the first notice I received that there had been any violation of the law.

You will permit me to say, however, Mr. Clark, that while you decry the labor union in your paper you do not offer anything better in the way of an organization of the labor people in its place. The formation of labor unions cannot be stopped by lockouts or by tirades against them. The only way to stop them is to convince the labor men that there is a better way for them to permanently improve their condition. Of course you know something of the steps taken in this direction by the Durham Hosiery Mills. I am not acquainted with the details of the Durham plan, but I do know that something along this line must be done if our great industries are to flourish in the future. Capital and labor must get together. They cannot occupy hostile camps and go forward. Each is absolutely indispensable to the other, and this fact must be frankly recognized by both sides, and there must be built up a spirit of co-operation and friendliness between labor and capital to take the place of the competition and hostility that now exists. Destructive processes get nowhere.

I have written you thus at length because I am more deeply interested in the solution of this problem than in any other public question. Not only does our civilization, but our very existence depends upon its wise and just settlement.

Very truly yours,

T. W. Bickett.

June 20, 1919.

Governor T. W. Bickett,

Raleigh, N. C.

My Dear Governor:

Yours of 17th to hand and contents very carefully noted.

I am very glad to know that you were not advised of conditions of affairs as existed in Cabarrus county after your proclamation. It is a fact that there was a lawless element entirely in control of affairs and neither the officers or law of Cabarrus county or the city of Concord, N. C., did anything to protect those who desired to work. On Wednesday morning following your proclamation, the mills opened for business after having stated that they would employ union and non-union labor on equal basis, but the union labor would not permit the non-union labor to enter the mills and those who attempted to do so were subjected to insult and personal violence. The case of Will Reinhardt is only one of dozens that occurred at Concord and no effort whatever was made to protect

Later the mills did arrange to start up and are now operating but already troubles have begun. This week, a woman working in one of the mills left her work in bad condition and seated herself for a long period in one of the mill windows. When instructed by the overseer to return to her work she replied that she was a member of the union and proposed to sit in the window just as long as she pleased and be paid for her time. The woman was discharged for not attending to her work, just as a non-union operative would have been discharged, and yet the president of the union labor notified them that unless she was put back to work there would be a strike. This is a sample of the attitude of the labor unions and the trouble that may be expected.

I note with much interest your statement that I do not offer anything better in the way of organization for labor, but the proposition before us is the passage from the non-union to the union state and it seems to me that the burden of proof should be upon the union to show that it offers advantages over the non-union.

Theoretically, the object and advantages of labor unions are as follows:

First: Advancing and maintaining wages; second, improvement in working conditions; third, improvement in living conditions.

If you will investigate the history of the textile industry of the North and that of the South for fifteen years prior to the war, you will find that during that entire time Northern mills were subjected to strikes and there was never a week that there was not a strike at some mill. During those fifteen years there was scarcely a strike in the South and almost perfect harmony between the mill owners and mill operatives existed.

During those fifteen years wages advanced faster among the cotton mills of the South on voluntary action than they did in the mills of New England where advantages were only given upon demand of the operatives and usually following long strikes. Mill owners were not inclined to voluntarily give anything when they knew that it would be the basis of being forced to give more through strikes. If labor unionism produces better wages it has certainly not done so in the case of New England mills for our wages are higher in proportion to the cost of living.

During the war our cotton mills advanced wages as rapidly as possible and if you would go into the cotton mills of any community and compute the income of any family based upon the full week's work you would find that their income averages larger than the income of the doctors and lawyers in the nearest city. You must realize of course that the cotton mill operatives often do not average over four days' work a week and the higher the wage the less the average number of days' work.

The second point claimed by unionism is that working conditions are improved by the efforts of the labor union, but any fair minded man will tell you that there is no

(Continued on page 22.)

Personal News

M. H. Whittaker has become overseer of winding at the Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C.

Richard Wood has accepted position of designer for Alfa Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

E. J. Ashe has become superintendent of the Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

C. S. Rader is now purchasing agent for the Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. A. Green has become superintendent of the Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

George Roberts has become superintendent of the Long Shoals Cotton Mills, Long Shoals, N. C.

T. G. Thompson is now superintendent of the Eureka Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

W. S. Porter has accepted position as overseer of warping and slashing at Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La.

J. W. Jolly has succeeded C. C. Brigman as superintendent of the Saxe-Gotha Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. D. Smith has become superintendent of the Seneca Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Seneca, S. C.

J. T. Crawford is now superintendent of the Riverside Manufacturing Company No. 3, at Pendleton, S. C.

W. L. Long has accepted position as superintendent of the John Rudisill Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

John George has accepted position as superintendent of the Indian Creek Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

W. C. Gunter has succeeded H. F. Martinet as superintendent of the Wilmington Hosiery Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

A. C. Medlin has accepted the position of overseer of spinning and twisting at the Rex Spinning Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

B. W. Koontz is now superintendent of the Bedspread Mill, of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Leaksville, N. C.

W. K. Baldwin has accepted position as superintendent of the Kimesville Manufacturing Company, Kimesville, N. C.

W. B. Todd, who for fourteen years has held position as superintendent of Union-Buffalo Mills, at Union, has resigned.

C. C. Williams has succeeded W. D. Hudson as superintendent of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, Petersburg, Va.

T. M. Plonk has accepted position as superintendent of the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Hall has succeeded R. E. Clapp as secretary and treasurer of the Liberty Hosiery Manufacturing Company, Statesville, N. C.

Daniel Schofield, superintendent of Maroh and Princeton Cotton Mills Salisbury, N. C., was a pleasant caller at our office Saturday.

J. E. Hand, formerly second hand at the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has become overseer of carding at the G. H. Tilton Hosiery Mills, Savannah, Ga.

C. L. Gilbert, formerly superintendent of the Seneca Plant of Victor-Monaghan Mills, is now superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

W. M. Crump, superintendent of the Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., has also become manager of the Vance Cotton Mills of that place.

W. D. Ingle, formerly overseer warping, slashing and drawing-in at Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, has accepted position as superintendent of a mill at Rockingham, N. C.

J. A. Adams, formerly superintendent of the Hamilton-Carhartt Mills at Mobile, Ala., was recently transferred to Mill No. 1 of the same company at Rock Hill, S. C.

R. A. Fairchild has resigned as overseer of spinning and twisting at the Rex Spinning Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to become superintendent of the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

Twine Mills Corporation

Roanoke, Va.

E. L. Hege	Superintendent
N. R. Robertson	Carder
D. D. Christy	Spinner
Lee Johnson	Twisting
J. A. Weeks	Spooling
P. B. Shorter	Winding
J. F. Ramsey	M. M.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Phoenix Mill is building four new houses for their employees.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Marsh Cotton Mills are adding twenty Stafford looms for making towels.

Laurinburg, N. C.—The Springfield Cotton Mills have increased their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—Star Knitting Company has been incorporated by R. W. Bailey and associates, capital \$50,000.

Whitehall, Ga.—The Georgia Manufacturing Company is building a small addition to their mill to increase floor space.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—It is reported that W. A. Harrill and several others are to establish a new 10,000 spindle yarn mill here.

Burlington, N. C.—The Sellers Hosiery Mill, which was destroyed by fire last week, as noted, will rebuild the plant at once.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Myers Manufacturing Co., Inc., has retained E. S. Draper to survey, plan and lay out their new mill village development.

Murfreesboro, N. C.—The Sunshine Hosiery Company will double the capacity of their plant. A building has been purchased and the additional machinery ordered.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Sunshine Hosiery Company has purchased an additional building and will equip it with necessary machinery to double its present capacity.

Lynchburg, Va.—Lynchburg Cotton Mills are now installing 10,000 additional spindles and 160 Danner looms in a recently completed addition to the mill building.

Columbus, Ga.—The Georgia Webbing and Tape Company has been organized here by John S. Roberts. The plant will manufacture webbing, spinning and twisting tape.

Roxboro, N. C.—The Roxboro Cotton Mills will build an addition, 320x200 feet and install 10,000 additional spindles. They will also erect about 40 new cottages in the mill village.

Etoowah, Tenn.—Etoowah Mills to manufacture cotton products. The Etoowah Textile Mills have incorporated for the manufacture of cotton products. Capital, \$150,000.

Whitwell, Tenn.—R. G. Aycock, of South Pittsburg, Tenn., will erect a hosiery mill here. Plans call for a building 150x60 feet, equipped with sufficient machinery for a daily output of 500 pairs of hose.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Myers Yarn Mill, Inc., has been organized by A. G. Myers and others. Machinery for a 10,000 spindle fine yarn mill has been ordered, but other equipment has not been purchased.

Lincolnton, N. C.—D. P. Rhodes has sold his interest in the Indian Creek Manufacturing Company and retired from management. L. N. Rudisill is now president, and H. S. Robinson, secretary and treasurer.

Kimesville, N. C.—The White Manufacturing Company has been reorganized under the name of the Kimesville Manufacturing Company with Thomas Raby of Philadelphia as president, and A. C. Havens of Philadelphia, as treasurer.

Jonesboro, Tenn.—The Jonesboro Cotton Yarn Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$90,000 by W. J. McGill and others, of Shelbyville. The company will establish a hosiery mill; it is understood.

Monroe, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Icemorlee and Everett Cotton Mills, Robert Chapman was elected president to succeed Charles Iceman who recently sold his interest in the mills to J. Locke Everett and Robert

Gastonia, N. C.—Ruby Cotton Mills recently noted as chartered will have an equipment of 6,000 spindles for producing combed hosiery yarn. Construction work is now underway. Following are the officers: W. G. H. Adams, president; J. W. Carroll, vice president; Geo. P. Spencer, secretary and treasurer. The capital is \$300,000.

Greenville, S. C.—E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, has been retained by the Camperdown Mills, to report on proposed improvements in the mill village, to include general improvements to streets, building of walls, gutters, planting of trees, etc. Details and specifications will be ready for contractors estimates about August 15th.

Chapman. J. L. Everett was elected manager of both mills. J. A. Roland was elected secretary and treasurer of the Everett Mill. He has been for some time secretary and treasurer of the Icemorlee Mill.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Hamilton-Carrhart Mill No. 2 is discarding some old machinery and installing 16 Fales and Jenks Spinning frames, 1 Cohoes slasher, 40 Woonsocket drawing deliveries, 6 roving frames and a Parks-Cramer humidifying system.

Mr. Herbert M. Dodge representing Wm. Allen Sons Co. of Worcester, Mass., is in the South. Southern bleachers are becoming interested in the Allen Kier equipped with motor driven pump which has been found so economical and efficient in the large Northern mills. Recent orders from Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N. H., Bates Mills, Lewiston, Me., B. B. & R. Knights and Utica Willowvale Bleachery, Chadwicks, N. Y., prove that the uniform boil and economical operation is all that they claim. It would be interesting and profitable for some Southern bleachers to see these Kiers in operation when in the North and appointments can be readily made by writing the company at Worcester.

Durham Hosiery Mills Withdraw More Numbers.

The New York office of the Durham Hosiery Mills has been notified by the home office of the withdrawal from sale of style No. 20, a two-pound 84-needle mixed half hose. This action was taken in view of the large business already done on that number. No intimation is given as to when this item will again be

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1 Baling Press, 6 Lindsay-Hyde Reels.	
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6 Saco-Pettee Cards, 24 in. doffers.	
1 Cloth Folder and 1 Brusher (Curtis & Marble.)	
1 Kitson Thread Extractor.	
3 10 Spindle Quillers (Lazenby.)	
1 Warp Compressor, 1584 ends (new).	
1 Double Head 2,400 end Den Warper, (Globe.)	
5,000 Twister bobbins. Lot of good 6x6 Spools.	
No junk in this lot. All low priced. Address Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.	

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

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offered, and it is understood that additional withdrawals will be forthcoming in a short time.

Government Takes Pictures of Durham Mills.

Durham, N. C.—Moving pictures of the Durham Hosiery Mills, and their various forms of welfare work, have been taken for the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Department of Public Instruction. The picture is for the use of the Government in its education campaign, and will be especially used in the fight to stamp out Bolshevism in America.

Meeting at Durham Postponed.

The meeting at Durham, N. C., which was to have been held Saturday was called off on account of the inability of the speakers to attend. The object of the meeting was to organize the "Industrial Democracy" plan of operation of the Durham Hosiery Mills. It is expected that the meeting will be held in the near future.

New Management of Anderson Cotton Mill.

Anderson, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors last week the entire management of the Anderson Cotton Mills was exchanged with the exception of James Cathcart, secretary and assistant treasurer, James D. Hammett, president, was succeeded by W. C. Langley; James R. Vandiver, vice president, by George E. Spofford, who will also be general manager of the mill. George



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

C. Leonard was elected treasurer. Former Assistant Treasurer Marshall P. Orr will go to Winston-Salem, N. C., where he has secured controlling interest in the Inverness Mill, and will be president and treasurer. The directors were J. A. Brock, J. Makepeace.

The late ex-President Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

Puro Coolers

NOW

DON'T DELAY.

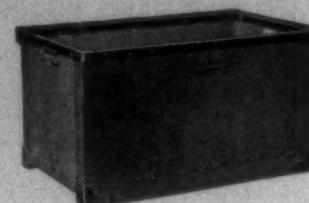
40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

"LEATHEROID"



"Leatheroid" Mill Box No. 3

This is a standard box for mills, strong and well constructed, with steel over wood top rim, hard wood shoes with special steel protecting corner angles. Equipped with Caster, \$1.00 extra.

Sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses

ROGERS FIBRE CO.
Leatheroid Sales Division
1024 Filbert Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Match Holder Free to Superintendents.

One of the new advertisements appearing in this issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin is that of the Fulton Company of Knoxville, Tenn., manufacturers of automatic temperature controllers. This is their first advertisement in the textile field as heretofore their entire production has been consumed by other manufacturers but they have increased their capacity and are now able to fill all orders promptly. The controller is entirely automatic and requires absolutely no attention after installation.

In their introductory advertisements they are offering to superintendents and managers free a match holder embodying a siphon like those used in depth bombs by our navy.



DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BORBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

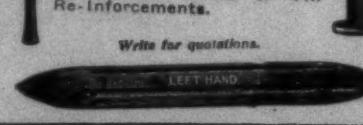
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-enforcements.

Write for quotations.



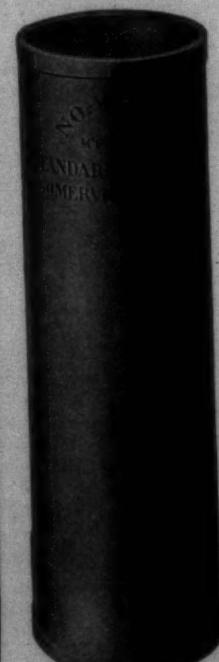
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

Southern Dogwood is superior to Persimmon for shuttles. Ask us why. Get Shambow Shuttles and you will be sure of getting full value, flawless dogwood billets. No stuffed-up knots in Shambow Shuttles.

"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.



**THE
"NO-WASTE"
ROVING CAN**

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

**Prevents Your Waste and
Broken Ends**

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

MICHAEL & BIVENS, INC.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
Mill Wiring and Armature Winding
GASTONIA, N. C.

Phone 133

Emmons Loom Harness Company
The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America
Loom Harness and Reeds
Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles
LAWRENCE, MASS.

**There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in
The Mill**



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.
Manchester, N. H.**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**

ATLANTA, GA.

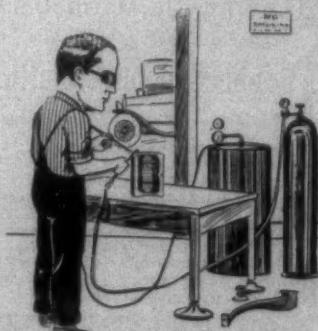
PLUMBING CONTRACTORS
MILL WORK A SPECIALTY

Equipped to handle any kind of plumbing job in plant or village. Can furnish estimates on short notice. Full line plumbers' supplies.

The J. J. BREEN Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

17 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**Conserve by
Repairing Parts**

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas.
No job too heavy for our equipment.
Send us your broken castings for prompt Service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.
Near Southern Passenger Station
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Governor Bickett's Position.

(Continued from page 18.)
comparison between the working conditions in Southern cotton mills and those in New England. Under the friendship between the employees and the owners of the mills in the South, the mill owners have, with few exceptions, done everything possible to provide sanitary and healthy working conditions and while there are, of course, a few mills that have not made such efforts, the working conditions in the cotton mills of the South are equal to those of any great industry in this country. Under labor union domination the cotton mills of New England have not been willing to spend the money for improvements, such as have been made in the cotton mills of the South where there were no unions to disrupt cooperation.

It is also contended that labor unions will force better living conditions and here again we find the same proposition in that the cotton mills of the South have, as a rule, provided good homes for the people and there has been a constant tendency to improve those homes and add all modern conveniences to same. In New England where there has been labor union domination the mills have not been willing to spend money for such improvements and on account of the labor troubles very few of them have any mill village whatever. In consequence the mill employees have lived in rented homes and there is no comparison in their living conditions and those of the Southern cotton mills.

You state that I do not offer anything better in the way of an organization for the labor people, but I do say that the non-union conditions in the South have produced better wages, better living conditions, and better working conditions than the mills in New England. Proof is absolutely lacking that unionism will benefit the mill operatives of the South in any way.

If we are to change from non-union conditions to those of unionism it seems to me that the burden of proof must be on the unions. The cotton mill people of the South have been contented and the overwhelming majority of them have no desire to join any union. The labor troubles have been stirred up by professional agitators from New England and by a few local men who saw in the movement a personal gain for themselves.

The mill operatives of the South are a far superior people to the foreign element that furnishes the operatives for New England mills and they are rapidly becoming skilled in the spinning and weaving of the finer fabrics.

The textile industry of England is so strangled by union labor that it is now difficult to compete for foreign trade and the result of the growth of union labor in New England has been the building of very few new cotton mills in the past ten years.

I know not who has financed this sudden entrance into the South of labor union leaders, but if the labor condition of the South could be seriously disrupted it would vastly benefit both England and New England, and people have been known

to finance propaganda for movements that will benefit them.

I am absolutely convinced that labor unions will not benefit the mill operatives of the South and I am also convinced that unionization will produce continued labor troubles which will injure both the operatives and the mills.

I am exceedingly glad to know that you will use the power of the State of North Carolina to protect those who desire to work without becoming a member of a union.

Yours very truly,
David Clark.

Mr. Geer's Condition Slightly Improved.

John M. Geer, prominent cotton mill executive of Granville, S. C. who has been critically ill for several weeks, was reported slightly improved early this week.

"When a Feller Needs a Friend."

It was a Pike County woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thus:

Dear Miss: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound aloe into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention to what his father says—I'll handle him.

He Would if He Would.

They were not exactly the friendliest of neighbors, and one day the following note came from Jones to Smith:

Mr. Jones presents his compliments to Mr. Smith and asks will he kindly shoot his dog as he keeps Mr. Jones and his family awake?

Whereupon Smith returned the following note:

Mr. Smith presents his compliments to Mr. Jones and begs to inform the latter that he will be very glad to shoot his dog if Mr. Jones will poison his daughter and burn her piano.

Back to the Easier Job.

A professor of history met one of his class who had returned from fighting on the western front, and asked if he had learned any particular lesson from the war.

"Yes, I have, professor," replied the young man. "I discovered that it is a great deal easier studying history than it is making it."

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS

Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES. Save Construction, Space, Light, Fuel. Producing More With Less.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Raw Stock Dyers

Sanders Smith & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Lug Stick for Looms.

(Continued from page 15.)
ned an flattened and a bolt 8 traversing the legs of the yoke and the slot 4 holds the yoke 7 in adjusted positions. A link 9 is secured to the lug stick 2 by the yoke 7 and this is driven in any suitable manner by the mechanism of the loom so that impulses are imparted to the picker stick to throw the shuttle in the customary way across the loom.

What is claimed is:

A one-piece wooden lug stick for looms having an elongated longitudinally disposed slot near one end to be traversed by a picker stick, and the other end having an elongated longitudinally disposed slot for the attachment of an actuating link for the lug stick in adjustable relation thereto.

Mr. Eubanks has assigned his patent to Messrs. W. H. Bruton and A. R. Howard, both of Concord, N. C.

Reports on Cotton Crop 73.3 Per Cent Normal.

Memphis, Tenn.—Reports sent in by correspondents of the "Commercial Appeal" indicate that the condition of the cotton crop as of June 20 was 73.3 per cent of normal. This compares with a condition of 76.8 per cent on May 20 and 84.9 per cent at the corresponding date in 1918.

This year's crop, reports indicate, will be grown on approximately 30,000,000 acres, compared with 37,000,000 acres last year, allowing for the acreage that had been abandoned up to June 20. This is equivalent to a reduction of about 20 per cent in acreage, compared with last year. Reports indicate 94.7 per cent of the acreage, and that 3.9 per cent of the acreage planted has been abandoned.

Acreage—Alabama, 97 per cent of intended acreage was planted, 3.3 per cent has since been abandoned; Arkansas, 87 per cent planted, 11.4 per cent abandoned; Georgia, 96 per cent planted, 4 per cent abandoned;

Louisiana, 92 per cent planted, 4 per cent abandoned; Mississippi, 93 per cent planted, abandoned none; Oklahoma, 95 per cent planted, 7 per cent abandoned; South Carolina, 98 per cent planted, abandoned less than 1 per cent; Tennessee, 81 per cent planted, abandoned, 10 per cent; Texas, 98 per cent planted, 3 per cent abandoned.

Temperatures—Prior to June 1 temperatures were deficient about everywhere throughout the belt, except in the Carolinas and the coastal flatwoods country of Georgia. The first ten days of June were about seasonal or above, east of the Mississippi but decidedly subnormal westward, and from June 10 to the date of this report temperatures were deficient over the coastal flatwoods of Georgia and the Carolinas and also throughout most of Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma and a portion of southwestern Arkansas.

Rainfall—Rainfall prior to June 1 was excessive in all portions of the belt, except the Carolinas, Central Georgia and East Central Texas. The June rainfall has been too frequent and in localities very heavy, interfering with cultivation, but conditions for cultivation and for growth more favorable than during last half of May.

Labor—Labor is scarce, except at very high wages and usually inefficient.

Cultivation—Cultivation has been neither timely or thorough. Chopping has been delayed too long, resulting in broken stands. Most farmers feel satisfied for the time being to get their crops out of the grass.

Appearance of the Plant—The plant is small but recovering rapidly from brittle and snappy conditions, caused by too much moisture and lack of sunshine. There are complaints of poor tap roots, squares and blooms in many sections. Reports indicate that the crop will be from one to four weeks late, averaging about ten days late.

Insects—Bollweevil has appeared

in great numbers in Georgia, as far north as Macon; in Alabama, as far north as Talladega; in southern and western Texas by cut worms. Local damage in Texas is from hail and heavy rains.

But Did He See It?

"There are times when I certainly wish I were a man," said his wife.

"When, dear?" he asked.

"Why, whenever I pass a milliner's shop and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a present of a new hat."

**The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.**



**Huntington &
Guerry**
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

**Linker Troubles,
Electrical Stop Motion Troubles
All Kinds of Warper Troubles**

Taken care of by Experts

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
Gastonia, N. C.**

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

606 Trust Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

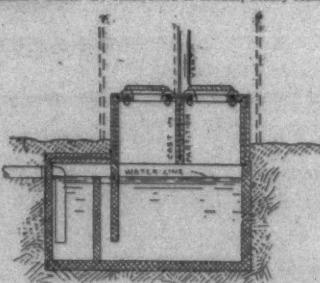
Carolina Steel Roller Shop

W. N. Sharp and T. H. Sahms, Proprietors

REPAIRERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY
STEEL ROLLERS RE-NECKED AND RE-FLUTED, SPINNING
SPINDLES RE-POINTED AND STRAIGHTENED
417 N. Marietta Street

GASTONIA, N. C.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit—Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

**THE SEWERAGE
PROBLEM Solved!**

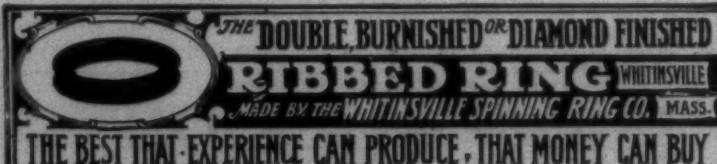
for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. R. S. System.

Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece.

It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.

Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.



NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF COMPANY

Boston
Providence
New York
Philadelphia

Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.
SULPHUR BLACK A.D.C.—EXTRA STRONG
"THE BLACK THAT STAYS BLACK"

AMERICAN HIGH SPEED CHAIN

Seventeen years the builders of American High Speed Chain have given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth attempting to you to know it if it should happen to be true?

ABELL HOWE COMPANY
Manufacturers of Belts and Gears
Branch Offices in Principal Cities
E. S. PLAYER, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. Car.

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using
“AMALOL” and “LIBERTY GUM”
IN YOUR SIZE

These two “Amalie” brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst South’s Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous “Amalie” Lubricating Oils and Greases

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated “glovey” feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists and Importers
Passaic, N. J.

Unusual Phases of the Market.

(Continued from page 13.)
lines have refused to follow the wild advances of the past month or two by placing large future orders that they are neglecting reasonable chances of profit. Some of the strongest non-believers in the present rise in cotton goods have secured the surest profits in the past two months. They have not advanced goods until they could sell them at the advanced prices. Others have sold at lower prices and then advanced. There is room for choice in either method, but a merchant does not go backward when he takes a profit as it comes into sight.

If the superstructure of dry goods prices today is honeycombed with opportunities for some speculators to take large profits at the expense of those who are doing business on a normal margin of profit from week to week, it needs no seer to point out the danger of the situation as it stands. Speculators have come into the trade in a large way as a consequence of the opportunities of war time, and they are still in it, and they are prospering. When they could not export goods they dumped them at home, or tried to do so. That can happen again, and so can many other things. It will be found, therefore, that there is a sound method behind the policy recently adopted by large houses of not selling abroad until the outlook is much clearer than it is today.

German Efforts to Prevent Foreign Invasion of Its Textile Industries

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of March 19, 1919, entitled “Prevention of the Invasion of Foreign Capital into German Industries.”

The energetic steps which are being taken in certain sections of German industries to prevent future invasions of foreign capital should afford a good example to Switzerland, especially as Switzerland has merely taken notice of the steady pushing forward of foreign, especially German, capital and influence into our industries, and has done little to prevent it. In our newspapers there have already appeared reports of interesting changes, in this connection, in the by-laws of an Augsburg textile corporation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* published a more complete account of the meeting of the general assembly of this organization which is interesting in several respects. We quote from it:

“The general assembly of the mechanical cotton spinners and weavers in Augsburg declared dividends of 14 1-2 per cent, elected Kom-

merzienrat (business manager) Max Lehmann, director of the Dresden Bank, Augsburg branch, to the managing board, and resolved upon a number of changes in the by-laws, among which the most important was that the managing board and board of directors may consist only of German citizens who reside continuously in Germany, and, further, that this decision of the general assembly can be changed only by a vote of nine-tenths of the members present. The same percentage of votes shall be necessary to reach decisions which might result in the loss or limitation of the company’s independence because of foreign enterprises.” It was stated, at the meeting, that the company would be busy for some months, that because of its great war power it will be only to a small degree dependent upon the coal supply, and that on account of its sound technical and financial condition the undertaking may look to the future with confidence.

Probable Effect of Foreign Cotton Importations.

In the speech of the chairman, Geheimer Kommerzienrat (confidential business adviser) von Schmid, of Augsburg, on the future of the German cotton industry, the following is worthy of particular notice. He spoke, in part as follows:

“In case of an agreement being reached looking to a more or less free importation of raw cotton, the condition would most certainly be imposed upon us, that we should not put any obstacles in the way of the importation of finished products. On account of the large foreign supplies of merchandise, offers of which, at astonishing low prices, have been received, a destructive drop in prices must be looked for. Though this might very well be desirable on account of the general economic and social situation, still it would endanger the existence of the German textile industry for a considerable period of time. It is probable, nevertheless, that this drop in prices might be the beginning of a general decrease in the cost of living, which would have a healthful effect on the wage demands of labor and thereby bring about a solution of the labor question for German industry. Payment for imported cotton would only be made by means of long-time credit arrangements with American banks, to obtain which either the whole German industry, with the co-operation of the government, will have to join in depositing securities or each individual firm for its own credit. The fear that America will not only try to deliver raw materials, but attempt to invade German industry with its capital is not to be ignored.”—Commercial Reports,

Picker-Stick.

Frank H. Hulscher, of Atlanta, Ga., has invented a new Improvement in Picker-Sticks, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to picker-sticks for looms, and has for its object to simplify and improve the construction of such devices by producing a picker stick formed from a single sheet of metal to comprise a channel member, having elements therein for properly retaining the sides or flanges thereof in proper spaced relation with each other and for retaining the base thereof at a proper angle with respect to said sides.

The foregoing objects are accomplished by a simple construction, a satisfactory exemplification of which being illustrated by the drawing, in which,

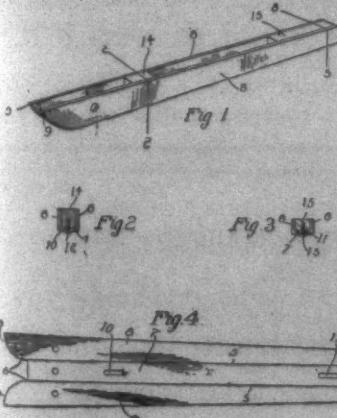
Figure 1 is a perspective view of a picker stick constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a traverse sectional view approximately on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a similar sectional view approximately on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view of the blank from which the picker stick is formed.

As disclosed in Fig. 4 of the drawings the improvement is construct-



ed from a single blank of suitable metal, of a substantially rectangular formation.

The metal is provided with parallel longitudinally arranged scores 5—5 and is cut from one of its ends in a line with said scores forming the same with notches 6. The metal is bent upon the scores providing a straight base 7 and right angular sides for the flanges 8—8. The sides 8, at the notched end of the stick

have their lower ends rounded as indicated by the numerals 9 and the said sides are provided, inward of the said rounded end with aligning openings.

The base 7, inward of the notched end, and inward of the opposite or outer end of the stick is provided with elongated slots 10 and 11 respectively, and through these slots are passed headed elements 12 and 13 respectively that enter spacing blocks 14 and 15 respectively. The elements 12 and 13 passing through the slots 10 and 11 respectively permit of the respective blocks 14 and 15 being adjusted longitudinally in the channeled picker stick.

The edges of the sides or flanges may be inturned slightly if desired and the blocks not only serve to properly space the sides or flanges but serve as means whereby to connect the lug strap and picker to the stick.

From the foregoing description, when taken in connection with the drawings, the simplicity and advantages of the construction, it is thought, will be apparent without further detailed description.

The claim is:

1. A picker stick constructed from a blank of bendable metal scored longitudinally and bent upon its scores to provide parallel sides and a right angular base, spacing blocks between the sides and base, and means between the base and blocks for securing the blocks to the base and for permitting a limited longitudinal adjustment of said blocks thereon.

2. A picker stick comprising a body constructed of channeled metal which is notched at one of its ends and having its corners, opposite the notch rounded, its sides, adjacent said rounded corners having aligning openings, the bottom of the member, adjacent to the ends thereof having elongated slots, spacing blocks in the channeled member arranged over the slots, and headed securing elements passing through the slots and entering said blocks.

The Right Man.

"I hear you don't believe in the Ten Commandments," said the orderly to the swaggering private.

"Not one, sir," was the reply.

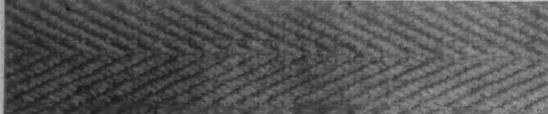
"What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Good. You're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer
**Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings**



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Acme Plumbing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.



**Sanitary Engineers
and Contractors**

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing**

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

John Dabbs Hurt and Wife Killed in Motor Accident.

Mrs. John L. Dabbs was instantly killed last Sunday evening about 7 o'clock when a Cadillac roadster driven by Mr. Dabbs struck a sand hole and turned turtle twelve miles above Charlotte on the Concord road. Mr. Dabbs sustained two broken ribs and several other bruises. John L. Dabbs, Jr., the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dabbs was also an occupant of the machine, but was not injured.

Mr. Dabbs is one of the leading business men of Charlotte, being manager of the Southern branch of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, who are large manufacturers and distributors of dyestuff. He is a member of the prominent organizations of the city, while Mrs. Dabbs was one of the most prominent women of Charlotte.

The Same Only different.

"I want to know," said the grim-faced woman, "how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week."

"I cannot give you that information, madam," answered the man in the cage.

"You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

"Yes, but I am not the telling payer."

None of His Business Anyway.

Out in California, one year, instead of changing the license numbers on the automobiles, the bear insignia which each plate carried was changed to a poppy. One young lady, entirely ignorant of any such regulations, was driving her absent-minded father's car downtown one day and was held up by a policeman.

"I beg your pardon, miss, but where is your poppy?" asked the policeman.

"Oh," she replied, "he's home with mommy."

He Knew Better.

"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom a negro applied for a little charity.

"You're mistaken dar, boss," replied Rastus; "Ise lost foh wives dat way."

Plucky!

"Well," said Uncle Si, after a solo by a fashionable church-choir tenor, "if that ain't the rudest thing I ever saw. Just as soon as that young man began to sing, every other member of the choir stopped. But he went through with it. By Jove I must say I admire his spunk!"

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1919.

Name of Mill.....

Town

Spinning Spindles..... Looms.....
..... Superintendent
..... Carder
..... Spinner
..... Weaver
..... Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic
..... Dyer

**E. P. BURTON LUMBER CO.
BOX SHOOKS
CHARLESTON, S. C.**

We Are The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers In The South

Our Flyer Pressers are made of the best Norway Iron
Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed



SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.
Manufacturers, Overhaulers and Repairers of
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres and Sect'y

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Silver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

**MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.**

Choate Files Brief for Dye Industry.

(Continued from page 7.)

try, had it all been available to us, would not have supplied half the quantity needed, to say nothing of the necessary variety. Many indispensable colors could be obtained from Germany alone, and only at such prices as her makers chose to ask.

"It is self-evident that in this situation our consuming industries were at the mercy of the Germans, who were, in most of the lines in question, formidable competitors. By withholding supplies, by raising prices, or by furnishing inferior colors they could at any moment have dealt us a deadly blow. The need for such an attack had not yet arisen. Their consuming industries had not yet reached the point where they could make a serious bid for any such monopolization of the world's markets as their dye-works had attained. But with a few years more of peace, the time might well have come. Suppose the German textile makers had had ten years more of unimpeded government aided progress in export trade. Suppose that then they or their government had intentionally and suddenly brought upon our textile makers a dye famine such as was brought about incidentally and gradually by the outbreak of the war. Where would our textile industry have been, in a year's time? How could we have met, under those conditions, unrestricted German competition? To these questions the Germans well knew that there was but one answer. On March 13, 1915, Bernstorff in a dispatch to his government, stated the situation precisely. He said:

"Serial number 432 of March 13, 1919. It is reported to me by Hosenfelder, telegram No. 4, that the stock of dyes in this country is so small that by a German embargo about 4,000,000 American workmen might be thrown out of employment."

"It is common knowledge that nearly all modern military explosives are coal-tar products. Less well-known is the fact that a complete dye-works can be almost instantly converted into an explosive factory. Materials, processes and men are all there ready to hand. Picric acid, for instance, is made by a process which up to the final step is the same as that which produces one of the most widely-used dyes, sulphur black. T. N. T. itself is made from a by-product unavoidably produced in excess in making several dyes. Dye-chemists and dye-workmen alike have the necessary technic, which can be found nowhere else. A country which has a large dye-industry can provide itself over night with the means of making the colossal quantities of explosives needed in modern war.

"Still more important, however, with reference to the future, is the fact, all but unknown to the public, that dye-factories can be adapted almost without change, to the manufacture of poison gases. The British Commission which recently inspected several of the great German works, reports that they were almost wholly devoted to poison gas

making and to poison-gas research; that this had been brought about practically without alteration of equipment, and that they had provided practically all Germany's gas-supplies. This is natural enough, however. Chlorine and phosgene, two of the deadly gases most frequently used, are materials used in the ordinary manufacture of various dyes. The dye laboratories have all the facilities needed for research directed toward the discovery of new and more fatal poisons, and toward defense against known gases. A country which has an established dye industry is, ipso facto, ready for modern chemical warfare, which bids fair, hereafter, to overshadow altogether the importance of explosive warfare.

"The dye industry deserves help because the large investment now locked up in its plants represents a bold and patriotic effort by many valuable citizens to meet a national emergency. As will appear, the risk they took was so obvious and so great that many of them must have been actuated more by patriotism than by hope of gain.

"It needs help because the industry is up against the most formidable and unscrupulous opponent and competitor in the commercial world. The German industry, favored by nature with cheap materials, labor, transportation and technical service, and aided by the Government, has a start of forty years in the race—an incalculable advantage in knowledge and technical skill. It has always waged ruthless commercial warfare by means of destructive underselling, full-line forcing, direct bribery and many other corrupt practices. Its plants are organized on an enormous scale, several employing (in 1913) each as many men as the largest three American works together have ever employed, and producing such quantities as satisfied the requirements of the whole world. In 1916 this huge industry, realizing its danger, consolidated into a single gigantic trust, organized avowedly to fight for the recovery of its foreign markets.

"The assets of this commercial monstrosity, figured from the last available Berlin stock quotations, may be fairly valued at over four hundred million dollars. It will doubtless have all the aid the new Government can give it. Unless miracles happen it will fight more ruthlessly than ever. Indeed, it must. France and England, determined to have their own dye industries are closing their doors to German dyes. So is Japan. An industry equipped to supply the world cannot be operated to supply only this German market, and still live. Is it not as certain, then, as anything in human experience, that the German trust will stick at nothing in its effort to regain its great American market, and kill a competitor for the market of the rest of the world? We submit that it is; and that if the American industry is left to shut for itself it will be 'spurlos verseknt.'

"And it needs help not only against German aggression. The Swiss industry is also a grave danger. The Swiss also have a start for many years, and the benefit of a huge accumulation of knowledge

We Work to the Thousandth of an Inch

Delicate repairing of small parts. Cotton Mill Machinery and Automobile parts repaired and overhauled.

Designing and building special apparatus and machines. Remodeling weak and troublesome parts. Welding accurately done and refinished on two-ton grinding machine.

All work inspected by competent engineer.

U. S. Rutledge Repair and Engineering Company

1407 East Tenth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
PHONE CONNECTION 3172

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On

For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OUR SPINNING RINGS--SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Electric Wiring and Construction**TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY**

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

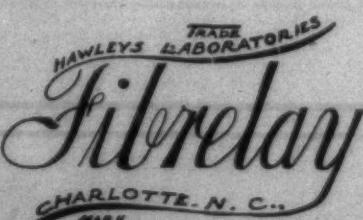
Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**TRY "FIBRELAY"
SIZING COMPOUND**

and eliminate your sizing troubles.
Especially recommended where
warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

DON'T THROW IT AWAY—HAVE IT REPAIRED

Expert Welding and Cutting by the Oxweld System.
Competent men in charge. All work guaranteed.

R. HOPE BRISON & CO.,**GASTONIA, N. C.****ATTENTION, MILL SUPERINTENDENTS**

We are now equipped to handle any job of welding. Our plant is up-to-date. No job too small or too large. Can weld all metals and guarantee our work.

Heavy welding and boiler repairing a specialty. Give us a trial.

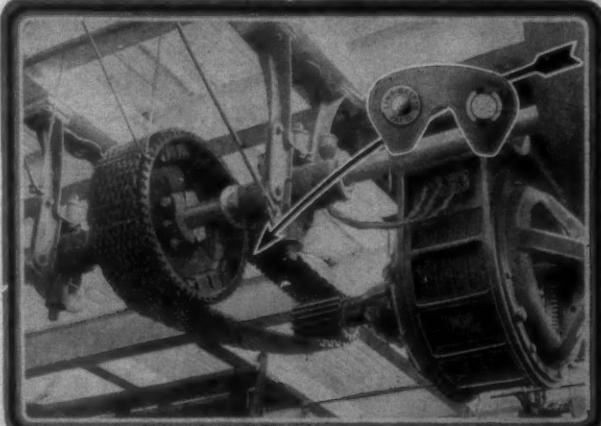
QUEEN CITY IRON & METAL COMPANY

TALC— A GREAT WEIGHTER

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

Oliver Quartz Company

607 Trust Bldg.**Charlotte, N. C.**

Lineshaft Drives

IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

And increased production is just what our country needs today. Heed this statement. Write for our 128 page Data Book No. 125 and figure out for yourself how Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can turn your present power waste into profits.

The book is free to those who want facts on the efficient transmission of power. Write today.

LINK-BELT COMPANY
Branches in Principal Cities

PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS

LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

J. S. Cothran, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

The German commercial penetration of Switzerland has not ceased. How far its influence extends no man knows; but it will be easy for the huge German trust to form an alliance with its little neighbor, or failing that, to disguise its goods as Swiss and ship through neutral channels.

"England and Japan have adopted the plan. France will doubtless follow when she removes her present war-embargo. Each is developing as fast as possible, mostly with the aid of direct Government subsidies, her own dye-industry. Each now excludes our dyes except as imperatively needed. Each will naturally seek an export market, at the same time keeping up the bars against our products. Are we, then, to 'hold the bag'? Are we to let in British, French, and Japanese dyes as well as Swiss and German, though our good Allies keep ours out? That is an arrangement which seems to have legitimate appeal either to the patriotic or the economic sense. We may not value British, French, or Japanese precedent as an example; but we must value it as a warning.

"From every point of view then the licensing plan suggests itself as the inevitable answer to the pending question. It is the one safe certain remedy which will insure to the industry on which economic and scientific progress and national security depend."

Co-Operative Competition a Failure.

In different quarters in the past few weeks expressions of opinion have been heard concerning the effect of co-operative competition in the dry goods trade. Several of them have been unfavorable, others have contained doubts, and still others have ceased to defend and propagate ideas looking toward some plan that will prevent a continuation of the needlessly acute competition that often leads to bankruptcy and general loss.

The experience of a few men who have been studying the effects of so-called open price associations may enlighten the trade as to the form that criticism is taking.

A short time ago the cotton goods converters were very insistent that there should be a revision of finishing prices downward. Leading members of the finishers' associations opposed such a revision and said they would be glad to reduce prices if it could be shown that profit could be made at the proposed lower price levels. Many conferences were held between converters and finishers. Finally it came about that business improved, and the converters turned their attention to trade economies to reduce waste, and allowed their pleas for reduced prices to lapse.

Since then the prices for finishing have risen steadily. The manner in which they have gone up has attracted attention because of the uniformity with which advances have occurred. There is no common bellwether to lead the way, but once an advance starts, others made by other concerns follow in regular order.

The lawyers who have acted as sponsors and guardians for many of the open price associations now

functioning in the dry goods trade say that they are not to blame for anything that seems to be collusion to maintain prices or force prices upward. They appear to be able to prove the accuracy of their contention that if there is any fault it does not lie in the principle upon which the associations are based, but may lie in the methods by which the principle is put into practice.

The essential principle of the open price association is that the members shall not deal with anything except the things that have passed in the trade. They may not discuss prices to be, but are free to talk over prices that were made. They may not act together to advance prices and in all their discussions it must appear that they have not done anything looking like agreement to make advances. By sticking close to the principle it is contended that there can be no violation of the Sherman law.

In the daily happenings of trade it has appeared that once some manufacturer names a new price on wrapping his goods in blue paper, other manufacturers follow the lead within a few days until the circle of advances is complete. If there is a labor advance that is general, it is found that prices in one locality are advanced, and before many days prices everywhere follow suit. There is nothing on the surface of things that shows any collusion leading up to these advances, and it may be fairly contended that as soon as one manufacturer sees his competitor do something, and is notified of it officially through the open price association, the natural thing is to follow it, provided always it looks toward greater profit.

It has been found in the experience of operating open price associations that price reductions do not receive the same measure of support given to advances. After a reduction is made and his action becomes known to the members through the daily price report, he must expect and does expect to listen to a frank criticism of his policy at the meeting subsequent to the change. The more the members resent the reduction the "franker" the criticism is. Some members do not like criticism and they do not like to be cross-questioned concerning their right to do as they please in their own plants.

Consequently, some of the recent critics of the workings of open price organizations declare that all is merry with the system so long as reductions are avoided and competition is not forced. Those who would like to make reductions and keep their plants running do not care to do so unless trade is in a position where the buyers are unwilling to revise.

The experience of many of the price associations shows that publicity of action is not invited. It is quite as easy as it has ever been to keep posted on the movements of prices, whether the prices are made and reported through an open price association, or otherwise, so that the secrecy that is sought in many associations has not yet attracted formal legal complaint and investigation.

Moreover, the spirit of co-operation has gained such a great im-

tus from the war time experience of profiting from co-operation that it has been very simple for some trade leaders to push through many plans that were more difficult under normal trade conditions. It seems necessary to have this in mind in arriving at a true measure of the degree of collusion existing in price-making in dry goods today.

Many manufacturers who have been working in open price associations that are nominally known as parts of the co-operative competition movement in business are frankly delighted with what has been accomplished. Those who are most pleased are those who are able to keep their work veiled in the greatest degree of secrecy. Among themselves they freely concede that they know more of what is going on than they ever did and they are compelled to give up less to the buyer. The larger factors know better what the smaller factors are doing, and they know it so accurately that they are free to go ahead with their own plans in greater security. It has not hurt the big fellow to be a member of a co-operative competition association as it is conducted, and if it has hurt the little fellow he is not saying much about it.

The movement has become so widely popular in dry goods circles that a trade without a co-operative society nowadays is becoming as scarce as a business not represented by some sort of a publicity agent.

All the while that this co-operative movement has been gaining force the social and economic forces of the world have appeared to be assisting it. "Appeared" is used in this connection because "things are seldom what they seem, skim milk, etc."

The facts of the merchandise world show that prices have risen so fast that profits have been very great in all channels. They have been relatively greater in producing channels than ever before and they have not been small in distributing channels. What the consumer thinks or does will eventually measure the justice that lies in co-operative competition as a business system, and some day or other attention will be given to that phase of the question by all.—Journal of Commerce.

An Injudicious Labor Declaration

There is no justification for the violent attack made by the Federation of Labor at its convention upon the judicial department of our government, and indulging it will have an unfavorable effect upon sober public opinion. The committee making the report, which seems to have been adopted without opposition, utterly misconstrued the authority of the courts and the way it is exercised, and encouraged defiance of that authority in conduct. A good deal of violent language was used in denouncing judicial action but the main point is in the bold statement that "the power of our courts to declare legislation enacted unconstitutional and void is a most flagrant usurpation of power and authority by our courts, and is a repudiation and denial of the principle of self-government recognized now as a world doctrine."

\$25,000,000 For Cotton Exports.

Memphis, Tenn.—An initial working fund of \$25,000,000 nucleus of the American Cotton Export Finance Corporation's \$100,000,000 capital is to be raised immediately, R. Brinkley Snowden, director, announced on behalf of the executive committee. The amount is apportioned among the Southern states, with Texas given the major portion because 80 per cent of its cotton is exported.

Mr. Snowden of Tennessee, director, individually has guaranteed the amount asked of Tennessee.

The state apportionments are:

Alabama	\$2,000,000
Texas	7,500,000
Oklahoma	2,000,000
Arkansas	2,000,000
Tennessee	1,500,000
Mississippi	2,000,000
Georgia	2,500,000
South Carolina	1,500,000
North Carolina	1,000,000
Louisiana	3,000,000

Each state will be given limited time to raise its allotment. One-quarter of the total capitalization of the corporation was decided upon by the directorate as being sufficient for immediate needs. The amount was approved by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve bank, who heads the organization. The amount it is felt, will be ample to start the corporation, and the other three-fourths of the stock will be sold only as needed.

This is stretching far toward the socialistic doctrine of self-government, which is far from being constitutional or popular in a true sense in America. We have an established system of government by the people and for the people, but they have to exercise their powers through established agencies based upon principles laid down in a constitution which is subject to amendment but not to defiance. There is a legislative power for framing laws, a judicial power for interpreting and applying them, and an executive power for giving them effect. This has been deemed necessary for administering justice and protecting rights.

Laws enacted are not always clear, but more frequently they are disregarded or violated when there is no doubt about their meaning or purpose. Courts are essential for preventing that and it certainly should be prevented. It is for them to construe the purpose of laws and see that it is carried out under prescribed penalties if that is necessary. If laws are defective or objectionable they may be changed and the people have the choosing of law-makers. They certainly should not be violated or defied; and if necessary to prevent that, penalties should be exacted. If restrictions or requirements hitherto deemed necessary for justice are too strict or rigid they should be modified. As fast as greater freedom of action is beneficial and safe, it should be allowed under law; but defiance or disregard of such laws as have been found necessary should never be tolerated, and it is a mistake for any American organization to advocate anything of the kind.—Journal of Commerce.

VOGEL

(PATENTED)

Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enamored roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

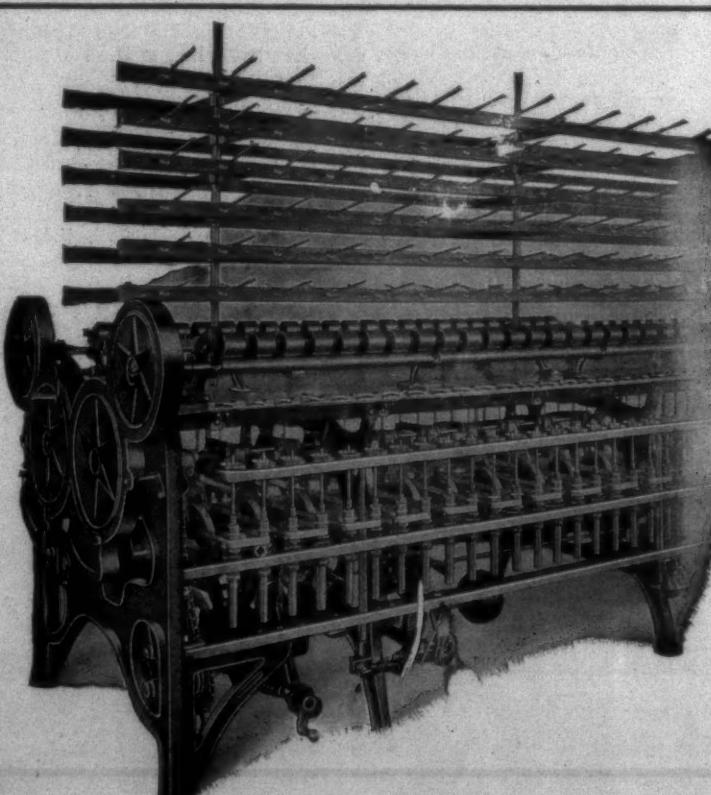
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE





TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.
 FRED H. WHITE, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Mills are now well supplied with orders for cotton goods and trading has been much quieter.

Delays in deliveries are interfering with many plans, the working hours being shorter and help not being as efficient as last year.

Salesmen calling upon jobbers are convinced that when the trade comes here next month to attend conventions and make a regular visit there will develop a scarcity of merchandise such as has not been seen in this market for a great many years. They say the spot goods that show in the lists from week to week are taken so quickly that it is impossible to accumulate goods for needs that will have to be met if the present ratio of retail and wholesale distribution is maintained. From time to time some urgent need for immediate shipment of wash fabrics comes up to puzzle salesmen who tried less than two months ago to sell goods of a similar character at much lower figures to the anxious buyers of today.

Active trading continued in gray goods, with further marked advances recorded. As a matter of fact, printcloths reached the highest level since the signing of the armistice and were regarded as firm at the new prices. There were some who wondered to what extent these prices would be maintained for the present—whether buyers would meet them in any fair way. The market does look for still higher prices, the only question being whether the time has been reached for the ascendance to keep up. Considerable talk was heard to the effect that, should the signing of the treaty of peace by Germany be announced in the next few days, big buying will follow and that nothing will be able to hinder immediate further advances. Those who talk along these lines insist that, while the signing of the peace terms has unquestionably been discounted, already, to a certain extent, the actual news will have considerable stimulating effect.

there is a demand for goods for later deliveries than sellers care to check. The export demand, despite

Manufacturers of staple cotton garments have done a large business and are finding difficulty in making deliveries as rapidly as buyers call for goods. The underwear and hosiery trade has improved steadily during the month and many lines for fall are now sold up and have been withdrawn. Yarn markets have not been so active this week but prices are generally steady with spinners in command of the markets.

Sales of print cloths were made freely and generally during the day and prices moved higher. Substantial quantities of 38 1-2-inch 64x60s were engaged by bleachers for delivery in October, November and December at 15 3-4 cents a yard and at the close the general asking price was 16 cents at which spots were sold. Sales of 68x72s were made at 18 3-4 cents and in a smaller way, for spot delivery, at 19 cents. For 72x76s, 21 1-2 cents was paid for spots. On 60x48s, 13 3-4 cents was paid. Sales of 64x56s were reported early in the day at 15 1-4 cents.

There was not so much activity on sheetings although business was not at all dull. Sales of 550 sheetings at 12 3-4 cents, made early in the day by second hands, could not be duplicated later when it appeared that larger quantities would be taken at the figure. A minimum of 13 cents was quoted in most commission houses. It is stated in some quarters that the volume of business put through in the past few days has been larger than any done this month.

Quotations were as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s ..	11
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s ..	10 1/2
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s ..	10 1/2
Gray g'ds, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s ..	16 1/4 to 16 1/2
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s ..	18 1/4 to 19
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s ..	26 a27
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard ..	22
Brown sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s ..	16 1/2 to 17 1/2
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand ..	23
Tickings, 8-ounce ..	33
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.) ..	30
Stand. staple ginghams ..	21
Dress ginghams ..	23 a25
Standard prints ..	16 1/4
Kid finished cambries ..	13 1/2 to 14 1/2

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Reeves, Jennings & Company

Selling Agents for Southern Mills producing
COTTON FABRICS

For Converting, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Export Trades.

55 Leonard Street
NEW YORK CITY

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS
ROPOSIZE--makes yarn strong

GEORGE WITHERSPOON

They Hold Good for Years

In textile mills everywhere LAMINAR ROVING CANS will be found "on the job"—and they stay on the job year after year.

LAMINAR ROVING CANS

are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, wear-resisting material that has three times the tensile strength of leather, and, for a number of purposes, even will outwear steel.

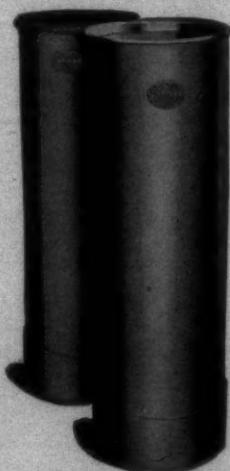
Write for illustrated bulletin of LAMINAR Cans, cars, boxes, and baskets, the standard LAMINAR CANS are made in popular sizes of service for textile mills.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers



New England Dept., 12 Pearl St. Boston, Mass.
C. C. BELL, Vice-Pres.
Resident Mgr.
Head Office and Factories
WILMINGTON, DEL.



FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia. — Several of the large spinning mills are now declining offers of further business on the ground that they are sold ahead so far that they prefer to await developments before booking more commitments.

It is impossible to keep track of prices, either those quoted by spinners or the figures at which sales are made. A spinner will get an inquiry from three or four dealers in the course of the day, and with each inquiry, his idea of values goes higher. And it does not matter that all of the inquiries are for one lot of yarn. A number will be reported sold at a price and the same day a sale of the same count will be made for 5 or 6 cents above or below the first sale. Thus a sale of 40-2 skeins of 115 to 120 pounds breaking strength was made for 97 cents and another dealer offered yarn of the same quality for 88 cents.

A sale of 20-2 warps was made for 68 cents, and another sale was made for 65 cents. For 20-2 skeins, some dealers are quoting 67 cents and a sale was made for 60 cents. A sale of 50,000 pounds of 8-3 on tubes was made for 45 cents and spinners are quoting as high as 52 cents.

Inquiries for carded yarn and the sales reported generally involve small quantities. A sale of 15,000 pounds of high grade 30s Southern frame spun yarn on cones, was made for 70 cents. About 40,000 pounds of 30s double carded cones sold for 66 cents. A sale of 9,000 pounds of 28s cones was made for 67 cents for July and later delivery.

Coarse numbers of Southern frame spun carded yarn on cones were offered on the basis of 49 to 52 cents without interesting buyers. One dealer offered 14s and 16s cones for 48 cents, flat, without making a sale. A few spinners are looking for business with deliveries starting the first of the year, but as a rule, spinners of knitting yarns are not willing to sell for deliveries beyond the first of September, as they expect prices to go higher.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
6s-10s...53	—	26s....70 — 72
12s-14s...54	—	30s....80 —
16s....60	—	40s....88 — 90
20s....65	—	50s....95 —
24s....68	—	60s....1.10 —
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
4s-8s...52	—	36s....78 —
10s-12s...54	—	40s....85 — 90
14s....56	—	50s....95 — 98
16s....60	—	60s....1.00 — 1.10
20s....63	—	3-ply 2s
24s....66	—	upholst. 42 — 43
26s....70	—	4-ply 8s
30s....77	—	upholst. 40 — 43
Southern Single Chain Warps		
6s-12s...50	—	24s....65 —
14s....55	—	26s....68 —
20s....61	—	40s....80 —
22s....63	—	
Southern Single Skeins		
5s-8s...50	—	20s....58 —
10s....50	—	22s....60 —
12s....52	—	24s....64 —
14s....53	—	26s....65 —
16s....54	—	30s....65 —
Southern Frame Cones		
8s....50	—	20s....54½ —
10s....50½	—	22s....56 —
12s....51	—	24s....57 —
14s....52	—	26s....58 —
14s....52	—	26s....58 —
16s....53	—	30s....5 — 57
18s....53½	—	

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.		
Abbeville Cotton Mills	130	135
Alice Mills	225	—
American Spinning Co.	195	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	85	100
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95	—
Aragon Mills	130	—
Arcade Mills	115	—
Arcadia Mills	185	—
Arkwright Mills	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	50	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills	150	—
Brandon Mills	170	—
Brogan Mills	15	200
Calhoun Mills, common	110	114
Calhoun Mills, preferred	100	—
Chesnee Mills	152	155
Chiquola Mills, common	145	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	87	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.	145	—
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	175	200
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	165	175
D. E. Converse Co.	125	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	125	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Drayton Mills	57	60
Dunean Mills, com.	81	83
Dunean Mills, pfd.	95	97
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills	305	—
Enoree Mills	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	80
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	176	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	115	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	102
Glennwood Mills	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	64	67
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	85	—
Gluck Mills	100	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	95	100
Greenwood Cotton Mills	175	200
Grendel Mills	100	—
Grendel Mills, preferred	90	100
Hamrick Mills	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills	145	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills	180	200
Judson Mills	125	—
Judson Mills, preferred	96	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills	140	—
Limestone Cotton Mills	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	60	65
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	95	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	150	175
Marlboro Mills	125	140
Mills Mfg. Co.	120	—
Monarch Mills	140	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	120	—
Monarch Mills	215	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	150	200
Ninety-Six Mills	135	—
Norris Cotton Mills	135	—
Oconee Mills, common	110	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.	100	—
Orr Cotton Mills	15	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	175	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	165	—
Pickens Cotton Mills	200	220
Pitdmont Mfg. Co.	210	215
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	155	—
Poinsett Mills	104	107
Riverside Mills, com. (Par. \$12.50)	14	15
Saxon Mills	165	175
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	—
Smartn Mills	185	200
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)	2	25
Toxaway Mills, pfd.	120	—
Tucapau Mills	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	110	121
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	32	34
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.	99	102
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	96	—
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	105	107
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	150	160
Warren Mfg. Co.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., nfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, common	—	85
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.	25	30
Whitney Mfg. Co.	185	—
Williamston Mills	150	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	125	130
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	125	130
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	97	100
Woodside Co. Mills, g.t.d.	98	105
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	200	—

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres. J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.
MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

STOCKS

Hill, Clark & Company

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

BONDS

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Less Waste--Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.

BRICK

BUILD NOW, The Price Cannot Be Cheaper.

We have the most efficient brick plant in the South, with every fuel and labor saving device known to modern brick making. Get the advantage of this efficiency in quality and price by buying from us.

Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

YADKIN BRICK YARDS

New London, N. C.

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

LOMBARD

Augusta, Ga.

Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works and Mill Supply Store. Contractor's Machinery, Supplies and Repairs. Wire Cable and Block. Burrows Shovels, Reinforcing Bars, Chains, Etc. Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill Supplies. Repairs and Castings. Boilers, Flues, Stacks, Tanks, Pipes, Pumps and Fittings.

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE **MYCO FLUIDO**
MYCO GREASE SIZE **REMOVOIL**
MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY
62 Years in Business
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc. **BOSTON, MASS.**

B C
TRADE MARK
BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. *MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY*
ROCKFORD ILL. *GREENVILLE, S.C.*
HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.
U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
 Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

Charlotte, N. C.

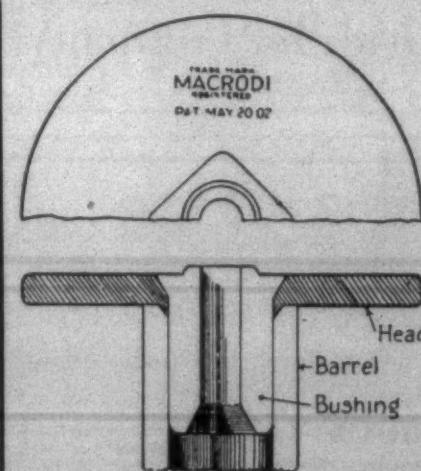
**Anti-Ballooning and
Furtardo Thread Guides**

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton,

Rhode Island

**The Macrodi****FIBRE HEAD
WARP SPOOL**

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage, an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island
 Sold in the South also by Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.; General Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and other leading mill supply houses.

Stock books were opened last week in Texas cities and it is understood the state will take its quota within a very brief period. No delay is anticipated in securing the other \$75,000,000 as it becomes necessary.

Capitalists throughout the cotton belt are preparing to take large blocks of the stock and it is probable this issue will be rapidly subscribed.

Mr. Snowden, Senator Leroy Percy, representing Mississippi, and E. B. Fitzgerald, of Helena, Ark., are to go to Chicago Saturday for conference with Governor Harding, when matters of major importance regarding the financing of cotton ready for export will be decided.

Foreign spinners are besieging cotton factors and bankers here for credit, one Polish firm cabling an order for 1,000 bales to be shipped each week. The Czecho-Slovak Forwarding Company, of New York, representing interests of that country, is appealing for cotton credits, citing financial conditions in that country as a business basis. These and hundreds of other cotton export financing problems the corporation is to solve.

Hester's Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual date, not to close of corresponding weeks.

	In thousands bales.
In sight for week	131
Same seven days last year	83
For the month	467
Same date last year	268
For season	10,232
Same date last year	11,678
Port receipts for season	5,966
Same date last year	6,193
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,231
Same date last year	1,584
Southern mill takings for season	3,177
Same date last year	3,465
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	359
Last year	436
Foreign exports for week	158
Same seven days last year	74
For season	4,810
Same date last year	3,385
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	34
Same seven days last year	26
For season	1,862
Same date last year	2,876
Statement of World's Visible Supply	
Total visible last week	5,066
Last week	5,128
Same date last year	3,564
Of this total American this week	3,383
Last week	4,452
Last year	2,219
All other kinds this week	1,683
Last week	1,676
Last year	1,245
Visible in the United States this week	2,335
This date last year	1,910
Visible in other countries this week	2,731
This date last year	1,654

Not Exactly.

"Did you say George awoke one day to find himself famous?"

"No, not exactly that. I said he dreamed he was famous and then woke up."

Improved Rice Dobby Chain

reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.
Send Us Your Order To-day

Make Your Office Efficient

Use the furniture, the files and other equipment best suited to the nature and size of your business and the size of your office.—And don't forget the little things—stationery, ink, rubber stamps, pens, job printing etc. We carry the most complete line of office supplies and equipment in the south.

Mail orders a specialty. Write for copy of our new catalogue just off the press.

Pound & Moore Co.

*The most complete Office Supply
Store in the South.*
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Your Scrubbing Problems Solved

What Solved It?
 Why, MI CLEANSER.
 Who said so?

Nineteen Mighty Good
Cotton Mills.

For Sale by,
 Your JOBBER, and the
Champion Chemical Co.
Asheville, N. C., U.S.A.
 Charlie Nichols, Sec'y and Mgr.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2454.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as such, on plain and Draper looms, and all classes of goods. Excellent references. Address No. 2455.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Can handle room with plain or Draper looms. Efficient, experienced and reliable. Correspondence solicited. Best of references. Address No. 2457.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but wish a change to larger place. 18 years experience, 10 years as superintendent, textile school graduate. Address No. 2458.

WANT position as overseer of finishing cloth room or weaving. Experienced in all these departments. Best of references. Address No. 2460.

WANTED by experienced superintendent, with many years of practical experience. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2461.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed, but want more satisfactory location. Good references. Address No. 2462.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience as such and am especially prepared to accept position with a mill on hosiery yarns. Can give satisfaction to any mill owner who wants a high class man. Address No. 2463.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent. Am also qualified to act as expert efficiency man. Would not accept less than \$1,500 yearly. Address No. 2464.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am experienced on both white and colored goods and am qualified by experience to successfully take care of any size job. Address No. 2465.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Now employed as overseer carding at good mill but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 2466.

WANT position as superintendent or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill paying good salary to overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 2467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or would accept second hand job in large room. Good references. Address 2468.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Prefer superintendent's position of weaving mill on white or colored work in South Carolina or Georgia. Address N. 2469.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill. Have had long experience in yarn mill or overseer of carding in and can get results. Address 2470.

WANT position as superintendent by man 23 years old, temperate habits, and have had 18 years' practical experience in the mill, have been overseer and superintendent for 12 years. Have had experience on American, Sea Island and Egyptian cotton Staple from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., both carded and combed. Am a practical card and combing man, also understand spinning and weaving, have made knitting yarns from 4's to 120's, also tire and cord fabric, sheetings and colored goods. Want super-

intendent's position. Would consider a large card room. Prefer a combed yarn or tire fabric mill. Can change on a two weeks' notice. Address No. 2472.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer mill on white work. Have had 10 years experience as overseer. Age 39 years. Married. Can change on short notice. Address 2473.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or superintendent of small mill. Have had considerable experience and can furnish reference. Address 2474.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or spinning, spooling and warping. Giving satisfaction on present job, but desire change of location. Address 2476.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding and spinning in large mill if salary is right. Thoroughly capable and can get results. Can furnish recommendations if necessary. Address 2478.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can give reference as to ability and reliability. Want position in North or South Carolina or Georgia as present position is out of these states. Address 2479.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of good mill looking for man who can get good results and will give satisfaction. Now employed as assistant superintendent but would like something better. Address 2480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long experience in mill work and especially spinning. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address 2481.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish good references. Twenty-one years' experience. Thirty-one years of age, married and strictly sober. Address 2482.

WANT position by a practical mill man as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning or winding or all combined. Thoroughly competent and will get results on any size job. Excellent references. Address No. 2484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience as weaver in several mills. Address 2486.

WANT position as superintendent or manager by man of long experience. Have successfully handled some large mills. Now employed, but wish to change on account family dissatisfaction with location. Address 2452.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am expert designed. Experienced on tire goods and duck and automatic machinery. Thoroughly practical. Address 2491.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by competent man now employed as overseer of spinning and winding. Can furnish best of references. Address 2492.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in South Carolina by a man with long experience on duck and white goods. Two years experience as textile inspector with army. Now employed on colored work and can handle any size job. Best of references if wanted. Address No. 2493.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had good experience in medium size mill. Give business much thought and study and am anxious to secure a larger job. Giving satisfaction on present position. Address No. 2494.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Address 2496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Crompton & Knowles, Stafford automatic and Draper looms, either plain or fancy. Also understand elements of designing and have I. C. S. diploma on fancy weaving. Employed as overseer at present with job in good condition. Want larger job in reason for changing. Address 2497.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Looms Wanted.

We wish to purchase 50 to 100 Crompton & Knowles looms, 4x1 box, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches between swords, and for immediate delivery. State condition in first letter. Address "Looms," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

48-inch by 100-foot steel smoke stack. Practically new. Low price. Hunter Machinery Company, Marion, N. C.

Wanted.

Some 40-inch cards, must be in excellent condition; 2 hand balling press for waste. Address Box 1093, Atlanta, Ga.

Noah Harris, Notice!

Wanted—To know the whereabouts of Noah Harris. He will find it to his interest to write N. B. Hill, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Experienced Mill Manager would like to hear from some owner of spinning mill who wishes to retire from active management, with a view to making arrangements to operate his plant for a percentage of profits. Replies confidential.

If interested address E. M. M., care Textile Bulletin.

Overseer Cloth Room.

Wanted a first class overseer of cloth room, a man of experience, one who can get results satisfactory to mill and selling house. Mill of over 60,000 spindles, a mill of white cloth, sheeting, drills and twills. To a competent man a salary will be made satisfactory. Give references stating mill worked for. Reply will be considered confidential. Address "Competent," care Textile Bulletin.

Spinning Overhauler.

Wanted—Two or three men that can do first class work, overhauling spinning. Address N. B. Hill, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Wanted.

A competent man who understands the operation of Rope Machine, to take charge of same. Address R. G. Varnadore, Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.

Wanted.

A good section man to look after 27 Saco Petee spinning frames, want a man capable of managing help and doing his fixing. Job pays \$21.60 per week. Address Overseer Spinning, Box 281, Spray, N. C.

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AIR CONDITIONERS— Parks-Cramer Company	CASES, PACKING— (See Boxes)	DRAWING FRAMES— Saco-Lowell Shops	HUMIDIFIERS— American Moistening Company Carrier Engineering Corporation Parks-Cramer Company C. G. Sargent's Sons Corporation
AIR WASHERS AND COOLERS— (See Humidifying).	CARD CLOTHING— Ashworth Bros. Jos. Sykes Bros. Saco-Lowell Shops The Whitin Machine Works.	DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS— Arabol Mfg. Co. Bosson & Lane. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Jacksonville Chemical Co. A. Klipstein & Co. H. A. Metz. National Aniline and Chemical Co. New Brunswick Chemical Co. Jaques Wolf & Co. Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co. The Seydel Mfg. Co. L. Sonneborn & Sons.	HYDROMETERS— Tagilabue Mfg. Co., C. J.
ARCHITECTS— Draper, E. S. (Landscape). Hoffman, J. L. (Landscape). J. E. Sirrine.	CARD GRINDERS— T. C. Entwistle Co. B. S. Roy & Sons Co. The Whitin Machine Works	DYERS—RAW STOCK— Sanders Smith Co.	HYDRO EXTRACTORS— Tolhurst Machine Co.
ARMATURE WINDING— Charlotte Electric Repair Co. Michael & Bivins, Inc.	CARDS— Saco-Lowell Shops Whitin Machine Works	DYEING MACHINES— Delanbury Dyeing Machine Co. Franklin Process Co.	KNOTTERS— Barber-Colman Co.
ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT— Link-Belt Company.	CHAIN DRIVES, SILENT— Abell Howe Co. Link-Belt Company Morse Chain Co.	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION— Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. General Electric Co. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	LACE LEATHER— (See Belt Lacing Leather).
AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON— Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co. Saco-Lowell Shops. Whitin Machine Works	CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY— Saco-Lowell Shops	ELECTRIC LAMPS— Robinson, F. E. Perry-Mann Electric Co.	LAMPS, ELECTRIC— Perry-Mann Electric Co. Robinson, F. E.
AUTOMATIC SCALES— American Kron Scale Co.	COAL AND ASH CARRIERS— Link-Belt Company	ELECTRIC MOTORS— (See Motors)	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT— E. S. Draper J. Leon Hoffman J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
AUTO TIRES AND TUBES— Doss Rubber & Tube Co. (Factory)	COMMISSION MERCHANTS— Reeves, Jennings Co. Fred'k Vistor & Achells	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY— Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co. General Electric Co. Huntington & Guerry. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	LOCKERS, METAL— J. D. Collins
BALING PRESSES— Saco-Lowell Shops Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.	COMPRESSORS (AIR)— General Electric Company	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS— Michael & Bivins, Inc. F. E. Robinson.	LOOMS— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Draper Corporation Saco-Lowell Shops Stafford Company Whitin Machine Works
BALL BEARINGS— Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. (Roller)	COOLING TOWERS— Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS— Michael & Bivins, Inc.	LOOM HARNESS— Garland Mfg. Co. Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
BALLERS— Saco-Lowell Shops.	CONDENSERS— Farnsworth Company Wheeler Condensing & Engineering Co.	ELECTRICAL M'CHY REPAIRING— Charlotte Electric Repair Co. U. S. Rutledge Repair & Eng'n'g Co. Michael & Bivins, Inc.	LUBRICANTS— Masury Young Co. Masury Young Co. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co. Swan & Finch Co. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
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BANDING— American Textile Banding Co., Inc. Barber Mfg. Co.	COTTON MACHINERY— Ashworth Bros. Barber-Colman Co. Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co. Crompton & Knowles Loom Works Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. Draper Corporation Easton & Burnham Machine Co. Entwistle Co., T. C. Firth, Wm. Hetherington & Sons, John Metallic Drawing Roll Co., The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co. Roy & Son Co., B. S. Saco-Lowell Shops Terrell Machine Co. Whitin Machine Works Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	ELEVATORS, PORTABLE— J. D. Collins	METAL PAINT— Johnson Paint Co. Peaslee-Gaulbert Co. Whitin Machine Works
BANDING MACHINERY— Easton & Burnham Machine Co.	COTTON OPENERS AND LAPERS— Firth, Wm. Saco-Lowell Shops Whitin Machine Works	ENGINEERS— J. E. Sirrine	METALLIC ROLLS— Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
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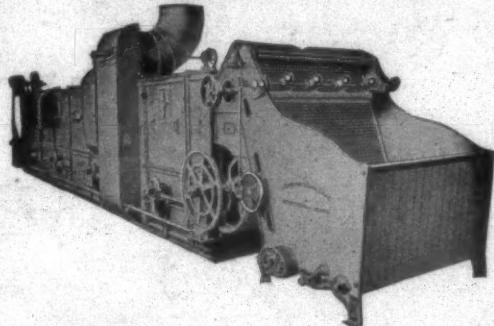
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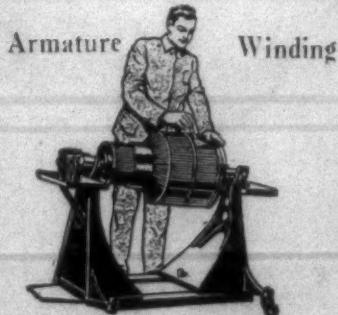
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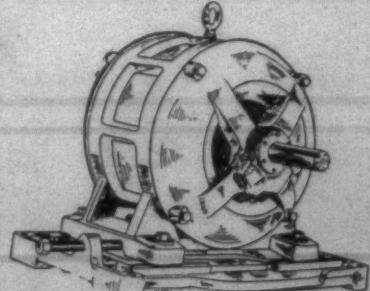


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